

This Paper Consists of  
Two Sections.  
SECTION  
ONE

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# MASKED GERMAN GUNS HOLD ALLIES AT BAY

## GERMAN RACE WARS FOR LIFE. BARON MUMM

Cites Slav Menace in  
Interview Author-  
ized by Berlin.

## BITTER AT BRITAIN

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.  
[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]  
[Copyright, 1914, By J. M. Patterson.]  
BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The following  
remarkable authorized interview was  
granted today by the German foreign  
office—comparable to the state  
department in Washington—to your  
correspondent.

The interview was held directly  
with Baron Mumm, adviser to the  
German foreign office in American,  
Chinese and Japanese affairs.

Baron Mumm, who speaks English  
fluently, was secretary of the legation  
in Washington 1888-1892, and  
minister pro tem to the United  
States 1893. He was minister to  
China 1900-1905 in the six difficult  
and critical years succeeding the  
boxer rebellion, and ambassador to  
Japan in 1906-1911.

When the interview was com-  
pleted it was typewritten and sub-  
mitted to the German foreign of-  
fice for approval. This approval was  
very hard to get. In fact, the Ger-  
man foreign office at first entirely  
disapproved of the article, rather on  
account of its manner than because  
of its substance, which it was ac-  
knowledgeed had been faithfully in-  
terpreted.

But the way in which the inter-  
view was written, in American  
newspaper style, caused some of the  
older secretaries of state accustomed  
to the formal phraseology of less  
hurried and more dignified days to  
gasp. However, Baron Mumm, with  
his deeper knowledge of how things  
are done, written and said in the  
United States, persuaded his con-  
ferees that the informality of the  
conversation as reported would, if  
anything, cause it to be more widely  
read in America.

On that plea the foreign office  
finally and in considerable perplexity  
assented to the interview, stamped  
it with the official stamp, and it ap-  
pears herewith.

## HOW GERMANY IS CUT OFF.

I first explained to Baron Mumm  
that the American public had so far  
heard little but the Anglo-French side  
of the catastrophe now taking place  
in Europe owing to the control by those  
governments of the Atlantic cables  
to the United States, the control by  
the Russian and Japanese governments  
of the Pacific cables to the United  
States, and the practical stopping of  
mail from Germany.

The answer was that the German  
government understood this situation  
perfectly and regretted it greatly, be-  
cause it was its wish to have the  
entire facts in the matter laid freely  
before the American public.

Baron Mumm continued that the  
German government realized that the  
impression had been spread in Amer-  
ica that Germany and the German em-  
peror had wished for this world wide  
war, provoked it, and precipitated it,  
whereas Germany had made every pos-  
sible effort, first, to keep Russia from  
fighting Austria; second, to keep  
France neutral in the event of a  
Russia-German war; third, to keep Eng-  
land neutral in the event Germany  
found itself forced to fight at two  
frontiers, and fourth—obviously—it  
hoped that the Japanese would be able  
to restrain themselves from the raid  
on Kiao-Chau in China.

## "GERMANY NOT INSANE."

"Germany is not insane," declared  
Baron Mumm vigorously, "and unless  
you think us insane how can you be-  
lieve that we wished to fight the world  
just for the fun of it? No, the emperor's  
quarterly century of peace gives the lie  
to that impossible conception. Russia  
fought us because we are the outpost  
of the west and she is the outpost of  
the east in Europe—just as you are the out-  
post of the west on the Pacific and  
Japan of the east."

"Russia supported her Slav brothers  
in Serbia and we were forced to sup-  
port our German brothers in Austria.  
Race against race, people against peo-  
ple."

[Continued on page 4, column 1.]

## DAY'S WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

While no direct reports have been re-  
ceived from the battle front in northern  
France it is apparent from the meager  
official statements issued and from  
other sources that the allied forces and  
the German armies are engaged in a  
great battle, which in the opinion of mil-  
itary observers may last several days.

The Germans occupy favorable coun-  
try and are well entrenched. The allies  
as well as the Germans are receiving  
reinforcements and both British and  
French are using their utmost endeav-  
ors to improve the advantage they  
gained during the retirement of the  
Germans beyond the river Aisne and  
into the hills north of Reims.

Of the late operations the British war  
office is silent, but an official account of  
the operations of the British army dur-  
ing the period from Sept. 10 to 13 has  
been issued by the official press bureau,  
showing that though the British troops  
had hard fighting, they made a steady  
advance, in cooperation with the French,  
through a territory which was crossed  
by numerous rivers and offered many  
obstacles to a forward movement.

A Tokio report says the German  
cruiser Emden has sunk five British  
steamers off the coast of India.

According to an announcement from  
Washington, Germany has suggested in-  
formally that the United States should  
undertake to elicit from Great Britain,  
France, and Russia a statement of the  
terms under which the allies would make  
peace. The suggestion came through the  
American ambassador at Berlin and was  
made by the German imperial chancellor  
in reply to the inquiry of the American  
government.

In Galicia and East Prussia Aus-  
trians, Germans, and Russians continue  
their stupendous conflicts, of which no  
late details have been made known.

## SLAYING OF BOER GENERAL BRINGS DEATH TO BANDITS.

Leader and Two Companions, Sur-  
rounded in Cave, Commit Suicide  
After Woman Is Murdered.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South  
Africa, Sept. 17.—The gang of desperadoes  
under the leadership of a man named  
Jackson, who indirectly were the cause  
of the killing of Gen. Jacobus Hendrick  
de la Rey, the noted Boer general, came  
to a dramatic end today. They took  
refuge in a cave on East Rand, which  
the police surrounded and called upon  
them to surrender.

The outlaws offered to surrender their  
weapons to Jackson's wife. The woman  
entered the cave and Jackson shot her.  
The leader and his two companions then  
committed suicide.

Gen. de la Rey, who was one of the  
ablest commanders in the Boer war, was  
proceeding in an automobile to his farm  
when police, who were watching for the  
Jackson desperadoes, challenged him.  
The order was not heeded and the police  
fired, a bullet entering Gen. de la Rey's  
heart.

## DISTINGUISHED LEADERS AMONG BRITISH KILLED.

Capt. Bertram Stewart, Col. Sir E.  
B. Bradford, and Lieut. Col. Le  
Marchant Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Among the British  
officers killed as made known in a cable-  
gram issued tonight was Capt. Bertram  
Stewart of the West Kent Yeomanry.

Capt. Stewart was one of two officers  
who were imprisoned in a German fort-  
ress for several months for spying and  
was pardoned by Emperor William on the  
occasion of his last visit to England.

In the list of dead also appear the names  
of Col. Sir Evelyn Ridley Bradford of the  
Seaford Highland, who was a well known  
Londoner, and Lieut. Col. Louis St. Gra-  
tien le Marchant of the East Lancashire  
regiment.

Col. Bradford served in the South Afri-  
can war and was brevetted a major and  
given the queen's medal and the king's  
medal for distinguished service. Lieut.  
Col. Le Marchant also had been honored  
for services in the field.

## THE MONEY

you spend in re-  
sponse to Tribune  
advertising goes to  
encourage and sus-  
tain those aggressive,  
public spirited busi-  
ness men who are  
fighting to keep busi-  
ness conditions in  
Chicago normal,  
healthy, prosperous.

## SOUND ALLIES ON PEACE PLAN GERMANY SAYS

Imperial Chancellor  
Suggests to U.S. They  
Be Asked Terms.

## KAISER IS SILENT

### BULLETIN.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]  
LONDON, Sept. 17, 3 a. m.—Pre-  
liminary steps toward the possible  
arrangement of peace between  
Russia and Austria-Hungary are  
reported in the Corriere della Sera  
of Milan, according to a dispatch  
to the London Chronicle. It is as-  
serted that the aged emperor,  
Franz Josef, voices the hope that  
Berlin will offer no serious opposi-  
tion to such a peace. It is pointed  
out that the friendship that has  
marked Anglo-Austrian relations is  
traditional, and that there is  
strong ground for believing that  
England really desires to have the  
dual monarchy preserved. The  
motives constraining to such in-  
stinctive toward peace are to be  
found, says the dispatch, in the re-  
markable reversal of public feel-  
ing in Vienna, where there is re-  
ported to be grave symptoms of  
popular revolt.

### [By The Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Germany  
has suggested informally that the United  
States undertake to elicit from Great  
Britain, France, and Russia a statement  
of the terms under which the allies would  
make peace.

The suggestion was made by the im-  
perial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hol-  
weg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as  
a result of an inquiry sent by the Amer-  
ican government to learn whether Em-  
peror William was desirous of discussing  
peace, as Count Von Bernstorff, the Ger-  
man ambassador, and Oscar Straus re-  
cently had reported.

No reply was made by Emperor William  
himself nor did the imperial chancellor  
indicate whether or not he spoke on behalf  
of his monarch.

### Cables Chancellor's Remarks.

Ambassador Gerard cabled President  
Wilson the chancellor's remarks from  
revelation, which were substantially as  
follows:

Germany was appreciative of the Amer-  
ican government's interest and offer of  
services in trying to make peace. Ger-  
many did not want war, but it was forced  
to fight. Even if Germany defeats France  
it must likewise vanquish both Great  
Britain and Russia, as all three have  
made an agreement not to make peace  
except by common consent. Similarly  
England has announced through Premier  
Asquith and its diplomats and news-  
papers that it intended to fight to the  
limit of its endurance.

In view of that determination on the  
part of Great Britain the United States  
ought to get proposals of peace from the  
allies. Germany could accept only a last-  
ing peace, one that would make its peo-  
ple secure against future attacks. To set-  
tle secure mediation now would be interpreted  
by the allies as a sign of weakness on the  
part of Germany and would be misinter-  
preted by the German people, who, having  
made great sacrifices, had the right to  
demand guarantees of security.

### Gerard Is Optimistic.

The above is all that Ambassador Ger-  
ard communicated as to his conversation.  
He added only the brief comment that  
he, himself, thought the way might pos-  
sibly be opened to mediation.

President Wilson did not regard the  
message, however, as bringing anything  
tangible. He referred to the chancellor's  
conversation as noncommittal and in-  
cidental to the acknowledgment of the  
American government's inquiry.

The president indicated that he rather  
expected a reply to the inquiry to be sent  
eventually from the emperor himself.

### Waits for Another Message.

President Wilson took no action as a  
result of the message, waiting to hear  
from Ambassador Gerard whether any-  
thing of a more formal character could  
be obtained by him which the United  
States might communicate to Great Brit-  
ain, France, and Russia.

It was understood tonight that neither  
the British nor French ambassador, both  
of whom are in Washington, was in-  
formed officially or unofficially by Sec-  
retary Bryan of the conversation between  
the German imperial chancellor and Am-  
bassador Gerard.

Germany's position is that it will give  
its opinion on terms of peace when it has  
[Continued on page 2, column 4.]

## German Cruiser Sinks 5 British Boats in Orient

Emden Reported to Have  
Destroyed Steamers  
Off India Coast.

## GERMAN SHIPS ERR?

### BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—2:50 a. m.—  
Telegraphing to the Times, its  
foreign correspondent says:  
"Reports of disaster to the Ger-  
man fleet in the Baltic have been  
confirmed by dispatches received  
here, which declare that German  
warships fired upon each other. All  
rumors of engagements with  
the Russian fleet in the Baltic,  
however, are untrue."

"The information reaching Petro-  
grad is that a numerous flotilla,  
attended by cruisers, while en-  
gaged in hunting down passen-  
ger steamers, mistook their own  
for the enemy's ships and engaged  
in a lively battle. The number of  
vessels crippled is unknown, but  
several cruisers entered Kiel badly  
mauled and riddled and carrying  
many wounded."

TOKIO, Sept. 17.—It is reported here  
that the German cruiser Emden has sunk  
five British steamers off the coast of  
India.

The passengers of the vessels are said  
to have been saved.

### British Seize German Liner.

QUEENSTOWN, via London, Sept. 17.  
—The Holland-America line steamship  
Ryndam, which sailed from New York  
Sept. 8 for Rotterdam, was seized by a  
British warship and brought into Cork  
harbor today.

### British Training Ship Foundered.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The admiralty this  
afternoon announced that the training  
ship Fligard II, formerly the battleship  
Erebus, foundered yesterday afternoon  
in the English channel off Portland.  
Twenty-one members of the crew, com-  
posed mostly of dockyard workers, were  
drowned. Forty-four were rescued by  
tugs.

The vessel was outward bound from  
Portland when she struck rough weather.  
In the storm some of her heavy equip-  
ment became loosened, giving her a heavy  
list.

The Fligard turned back in an effort  
to make port, but turned turtle in sight  
of hundreds of spectators ashore when  
she reached Portland race. The work  
of rescue was hampered by the heavy  
sea.

### Sinking of Liner a Hoax.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A circumstantial  
story of the sinking of the North German  
Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm by the  
British cruiser Lancaster brought into  
this port by Pilot McCarthy about the  
Norwegian freight steamer Hermod was  
proved today to be untrue. McCarthy  
said that the story had been told him by  
Pilot Nichols, who yesterday boarded the  
warship off Ambrose channel lightship.  
Nichols admitted to newspaper men this  
afternoon that he had told such a story  
to McCarthy and several persons. He  
confessed that he had been remanaging.

### Pacific Steamer Now Cruiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The new  
Canadian Pacific transpacific liner Em-  
press of Asia has been requisitioned by the  
British government and transformed into  
a merchant cruiser. She is now coming  
the Pacific for prizes. This was the word  
brought here from the Orient today by  
the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria.

### Marshall Islands German Base.

HONOLULU, H. T., Sept. 17.—Two Ger-  
man merchant captains from the China  
sea have brought word that the German  
merchant marine and navy are making  
the Marshall Islands their rendezvous in  
the Pacific. Five German cruisers, two  
steam oil tankers, and twelve German  
passenger and freighters are said to be  
there now.

The Marshall Islands were acquired by  
Germany in 1885, and form the last im-  
portant German possession in the Pacific  
not seized by Great Britain. At last re-  
ports they supported a native population  
of more than 15,000 and a European popu-  
lation of between 100 and 200.

### Norwegian Steamer a Prize.

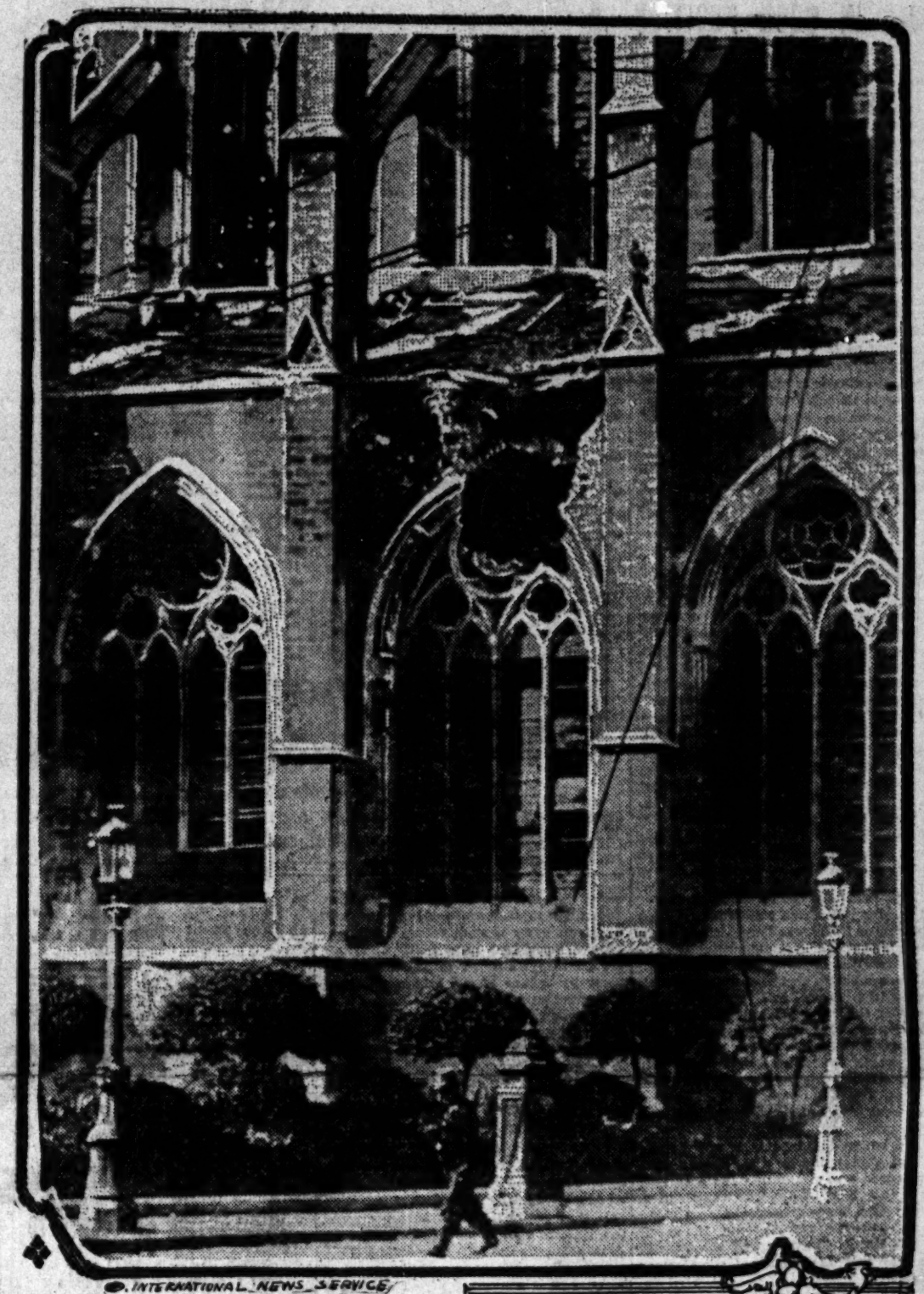
PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Sept.  
17.—The Norwegian steamer Heina has  
been captured by the Conde off St.  
Thomas and brought to Port de France.  
The Heina is said to have been laden with  
oil, preserves, and various canned  
goods intended for the German warships  
reported to be cruising in the Atlantic  
ocean.

### KAISER DENOUNCES ITALY?

German Ruler Reported to Have  
Wired His Will "Never For-  
get Treason."

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]  
PARIS, Sept. 17.—Several papers report  
that the German emperor has telegraphed  
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy:  
"Conqueror or conquered, I shall never  
forget your treason."

## Malines Notre Dame Cathedral Hit by German Shells.



## Famous English Writers—All Sorts— Unite to Uphold Allied Nations

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]  
LONDON, Sept. 17.—A large number  
of British authors, including nearly  
all those of world wide fame, issued  
tonight the following declaration  
concerning the war:

"The undersigned writers, comprising  
among them men and women of the most  
divergent political and social views, some  
of them having been for years ardent  
champions of good will toward Germany,  
and many being extreme advocates of  
peace, nevertheless have agreed that  
France should not, without dishonor,  
have refused to take part in the present  
war."

"No one can read the full diplomatic  
correspondence published in the White  
Paper without seeing that the British rep-  
resentatives were, throughout, laboring  
wholeheartedly to preserve the peace of  
Europe, and that their conciliatory ef-  
forts were cordially received by both  
France and Russia."

"When the efforts failed, Great Britain  
still had no direct quarrel with any power.  
She eventually was compelled to take up  
arms because with France, Germany, and  
Austria, she had solemnly pledged her-  
self to maintain the neutrality of Belgium.  
As soon as danger to that neutrality  
arose, she questioned both Germany and  
France as to their intentions."

"France immediately renewed her  
pledge not to violate Belgian neutrality.  
Germany refused to answer, and soon  
made an answer needless by her action.  
Without even a pretense of grievance  
against Belgium, she made war on the  
weak, unoffending kingdom she had un-  
dertaken to protect, and has since carried  
out her invasion with calculated and in-  
questionable ferocity which has raised other  
questions no less grave than the one of  
wilful disregard of treaties."

"When Belgium in her dire need ap-

pealed to Great Britain to carry out her  
pledge this country's course was clear.  
She had either to break faith, letting the  
sanctity of her treaties and the rights of  
small nations count for nothing before a  
threat of naked force, or she had to fight."

"She did not hesitate. We trust she  
will not lay down her arms until Bel-  
gium's integrity is restored and her  
wrongs redressed. Our treaty with Bel-  
gium made our duty clear, but many of  
us feel that even if Belgium had not been  
involved it would have been impossible  
for Great Britain to stand aside while  
France was dragged into war and de-  
stroyed."

"To permit the ruin of France would  
be a crime against liberty and civiliza-  
tion. Even those of us who question the  
wisdom of the policy of continental  
ententes or alliances would refuse to see  
France struck down by a foul blow, deal-  
ing violation of treaty."

"We observe that varied German apolo-  
gies, official and semi-official, admit that  
their country has been false to its pledged  
word, and dwell almost with pride on the  
frivolousness of the examples by which it  
has sought to spread terror in Belgium.  
But they excuse all these proceedings  
by a strange and novel plea.

"German culture and civilization are  
so superior to those of other nations, they  
contend, that all steps taken to assert  
Germany to be the dominating force of  
Europe and the world is so manifest that  
ordinary rules of morality do not hold in  
her case."

"These views, inculcated upon the  
present generation of Germans by many  
celebrated historians and teachers, seem  
to us both dangerous and insane. Many  
of us have dear friends in Germany.  
Many regard German culture with the  
highest respect and gratitude. But we  
cannot admit that any nation has the  
right, by brute force, to impose its culture  
upon other nations, nor that the iron  
military bureaucracy of Prussia repre-  
sents the higher form of human society  
that is represented by the free constitu-  
tions of western Europe."

"Whatever the world destiny of Ger-  
many may be, we in Great Britain are our-  
selves conscious of a destiny and a duty.  
That destiny and duty, alike for us and for  
all the English speaking race, call upon  
us to behold the rule of common justice  
between civilized peoples, to defend the  
rights of small nations, and to maintain  
the free and law abiding ideals of western  
Europe against a rule of blood and iron  
and a domination of the whole continent  
by a military caste."

"For these reasons, and others, the un-  
derdesigned feel bound to support the cause  
of the allies with all their strength, with  
a full conviction of its righteousness and  
a deep sense of its vital import to the  
future of the world."

The following persons, among others,  
signed the statement:

William Archer,	Maurice Hewitt,
H. Granville Barker,	Robert Hichens,
J. M. Barrie,	Jerome K. Jerome,
Arnold Bennett,	Henry Arthur Jones,
A. C. Benson,	Rudyard Kipling,
E. F. Benson,	W. J. Locke,
Robert Bridges,	John Massfield,
Hall Caine,	A. E. W. Mason,
R. C. Carton,	Barry Pain,
C. Haddon Chambers,	Gilbert Parker,
G. K. Chesterton,	Eden Philpotts,
A. Conan Doyle,	Arthur W. Pinero,
John Galsworthy,	A. Quiller-Couch,
F. Ashby,	May Sinclair,
H. Rider Haggard,	GEO. MACAULEY TRE-
Thomas Hardy,	VELLANS,
Anthony Hope Haw-	H. G. Wells,
kins,	Isabel Zangwill.

### SCULPTOR GIVES HOSPITAL.

Frederick MacMonnies and Wife  
Offer Fully Equipped Building  
to French Red Cross.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]  
PARIS, Sept. 17.—Frederick MacMon-  
nies and his wife have presented a fully  
equipped hospital of twelve beds to the  
Red Cross. The hospital is located at  
Olivier, where the sculptor has his sum-  
mer residence. The studio of the late  
James Finn also is being used for a hos-  
pital.

### LADY SUFFOLK RENDERS AID.

Former Miss Daisy Leiter of Chic-  
ago Establishes Camp for Bel-  
gian Refugees.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Among the Amer-  
ican women here who are taking an active  
part in alleviating distress and suffering  
is the Countess of Suffolk, formerly Miss  
Daisy Leiter of Chicago, who has laid  
out a well equipped camp for Belgian re-  
fugees on her estate, Charlton Park, in  
Wiltshire.

## VITAL BATTLE OF BIG WAR NOW RAGING

Foes Seesaw on Long  
Line from Noyon  
to Verdun.

## TEUTONS IN GOOD SPOT

### [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 17.—What is believed  
to be the vital battle of the present war  
is now raging on a line extending from  
the region of Noyon, on the River Oise,  
northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse,  
north of Verdun.

The front is somewhat shorter than  
was the case in the battle of the Marne  
and the conflict is being much more  
fiercely contested.

The masses of troops are hurling them-  
selves at each other and, while victories  
are claimed on both sides, there appears  
to be little change from yesterday's  
positions.

This condition is verified in an official  
statement given out tonight, which an-  
nounces that "the situation is without  
change."

### LITTLE CHANGE ON FRONT.

The text of an official communica-  
tion made public during the afternoon fol-  
lows:

"First—On our left wing the resist-  
ance of the enemy on the heights to the  
north of the River Aisne has continued  
in spite of the fact that the enemy gave  
back slightly at certain points."

"Second—On the center between  
Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne, and the  
Argonne, the situation shows no change.  
The enemy continues to fortify himself  
along the line previously indicated. Be-  
tween the Argonne and the Meuse, the  
Germans are entrenching themselves in  
the vicinity of Montfaucon. In the  
Woerth district we have come in contact  
with several detachments of the  
enemy between Etain and Thiaucourt."

"Third—On our right wing, in Lor-  
raine and the Vosges, there has been no  
change."

### GERMANS ON THE DEFENSE.

"Summing up, the battle is being con-  
tinued along the entire front between the  
River Oise and the River Meuse. The  
Germans occupy positions organized for  
defense and armed with heavy artillery."

"Our progress is of necessity slow, but  
our troops are animated by a spirit of  
offensive action and they are giving evi-  
dence of vigor and enthusiasm. They  
have repulsed with success the counter-  
attacks undertaken by the enemy both  
during the day and at night. The morale  
of the French soldiers is excellent."

Berry-au-Bac is eleven miles north-  
west of Reims and about twenty-five  
miles east of Soissons. Etain is twelve  
miles to the northeast of Verdun and  
Thiaucourt is twenty-eight miles south-  
east of the same place.

### TEUTONS IN GOOD PLACE.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had  
to abandon their first swift endeavor to  
destroy the armies of France and Great  
Britain and capture Paris, have now for-  
tified themselves on the mountains north  
of the River Aisne, through the Plateau  
of Champagne and in the Argonne moun-  
tains, through which the Meuse flows.

They are in stronger positions than  
they were for the battle of the Marne  
and have been strongly reinforced with  
fresh troops from the north and east.  
They have attempted some counter at-  
tacks against the allied troops which,  
fused with victory, have been trying  
to prevent them from entrenching them-  
selves. The hilly country north of the  
Aisne offers good ground for such tactics.

### WEST WINGS FACE TASK.

It would appear that these western  
wings of the two armies, the German  
right and the allies' left, are again to  
bear a heavy part in the fighting. Upon  
the armies of Gen. von Kluck and Gen.  
von







# GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN VAIN EFFORT TO TRAP RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

## KAISER FAILS TO TRAP RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA

Germans Severely Punished In Vain Effort to Encircle Czar's Army.

### REFUGEES SEEK SILESIA

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Morning Post correspondent at Petrograd wires:

"On the East Prussian front the German encircling movement, by which it was hoped to cut off a considerable body of Russian troops still remaining in that theater of war, has been completely frustrated and the Germans have been severely punished in the attempt."

"Accounts now are beginning to appear of the scenes on the battlefields abandoned by the Austro-German forces last week. They paint pictures of unending horror. Streams are choked with the slain, trodden down in headlong flight, until the waters are dammed and overflowing their banks. Piles of slain were awaiting burial or burning. Hundreds of acres were sown with dead and littered with weapons and articles of equipment. Wounded and riderless horses were carrying madly over the abandoned country."

Russians Pursuing Austrians.

A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram company from Petrograd says the Russians have recaptured Sandomierz, Russian Poland, fifty-seven miles southeast of Radom, and continue their pursuit of the Austrians.

Newspaper dispatches assert that the German troops have been interposed with Austrian troops in the trenches in order to raise the morale of the Austrians. One correspondent declares that while the Austrians took flight the Germans were ready to the last man to fight.

Austrians Abandoned Lemberg.—An account of the capture of Lemberg, Galicia, as given by an English engineer who had just arrived in Petrograd from Lemberg, is contained in a dispatch to the Central News from its Petrograd correspondent.

"Lemberg broke out in the city on the approach of the Russian army," the engineer is quoted as saying. "The entire Austrian administration fled precipitously. No defense of the town was attempted."

"The Russians gave the demoralized Austrian military authorities three days in which to evacuate the city. When the Austrians failed to leave, the Russians made a show of opening a bombardment. Although no shells actually fell in Lemberg, the cannonading terrified the citizens, of whom 35,000 fled into the surrounding country."

Austrian Army Demoralized.—Among the pitiful sights in Lemberg were numerous Austrian soldiers begging the streets for bread. Many of them were seriously wounded. Other Austrian soldiers were seen carrying their wounded under their arms in bundles which they declared they were about to burn.

"The utter demoralization of the Austrian military administration is evident. The army provided no shelter for an enormous provision train. The inhabitants, especially the Slavs, met the Russian soldiers with demonstrations of delight. Exemplary order was immediately established under Russian control."

Germans Flee to Silesia.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

"The news of the Russian victories, say correspondents at the front, have caused a headlong flight among the Germans in the districts of Czestochowa, Klobucko, Sieradz, and Kalisz, Russian Poland. Long transports of munitions and stores are moving and every day loaded trains leave Czestochowa for Kreuzburg, Silesia."

"Russian patrols are constantly widening their radius of action. The inhabitants of Zdanowice, southeast of Kalisz, have been given notice to evacuate the town in three days, as it is to be fortified. A special train is being provided for those who wish to go to Germany."

Russians Advance in Galicia.

A dispatch from Petrograd to the Reuters Telegram company gives this outline of the situation in Galicia:

"The position of Grodek, occupied by the Russians, is eighteen miles west of Lemberg and is situated on the heights under which a chain of six almost connecting lakes stretch out towards the Russian frontier, forming a natural defense for the town in three days, as it is to be fortified. A special train is being provided for those who wish to go to Germany."

"Moskwa, to which the Russians have advanced, is a little over fifty miles west of Lemberg, on the main line between Lemberg and Przemyśl. The shattered second Austrian army was evidently incapable of staying the Russian advance, and took refuge in Przemyśl, from which the Russians, according to the latest official report, are only nineteen miles away."

Austria to Call All Reserves.

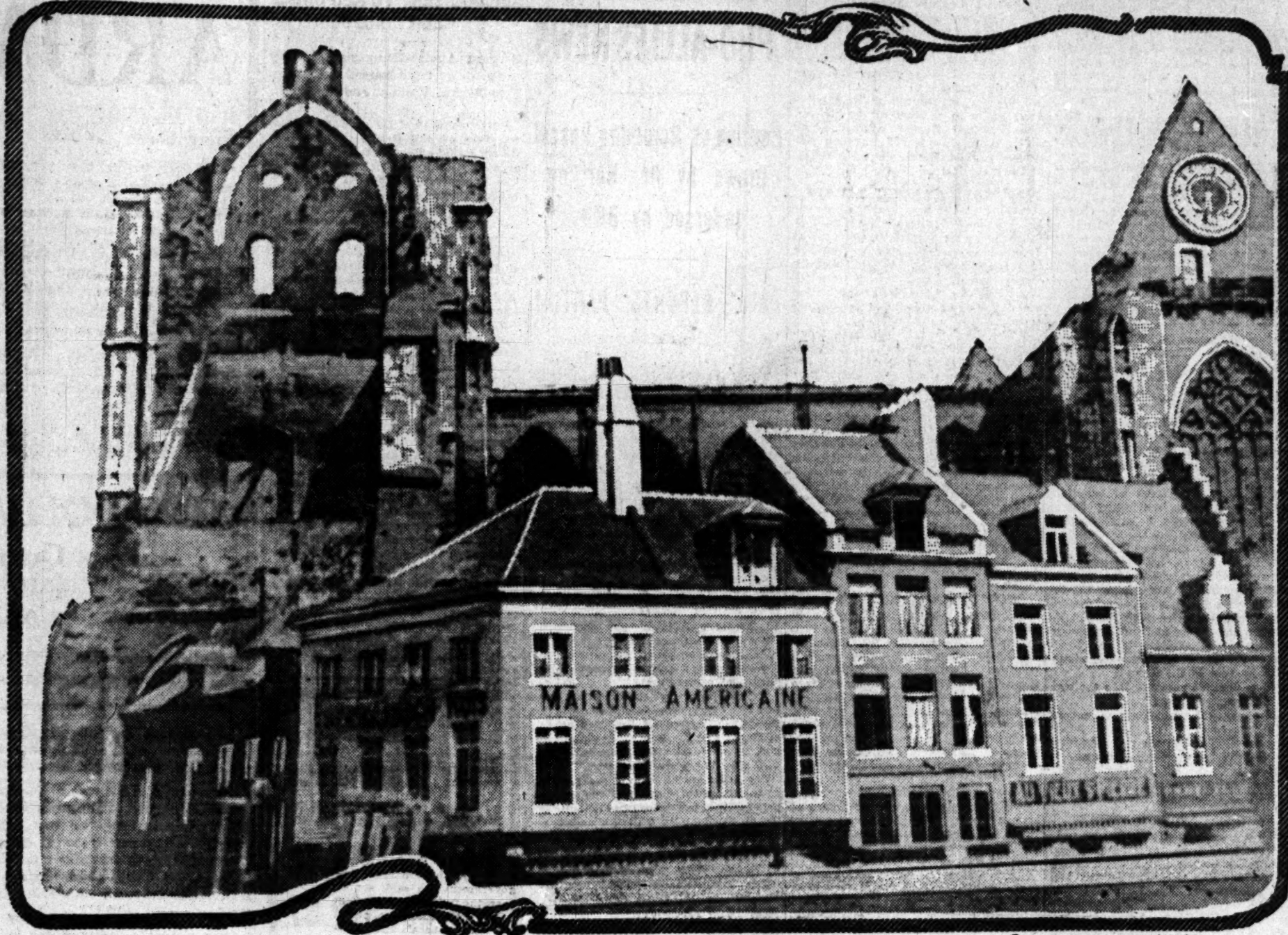
PARIS, Sept. 17.—Home dispatches say a telegram from Vienna to the Havas agency states that the Neue Presse announces the approaching call of all Austrian reservists on mass.

Russians Works 200,000 Captives.

PETROGRAD, via London, Sept. 17.—The Reuters Telegram company published the following news about the alleged victory, giving the number of prisoners taken as 20,000 and captured guns as 900. It is interesting to compare with this story the official communiqué of the Russian general staff, dated Sept. 16, about the same battle. Here the numbers were 8,000 prisoners and 30 guns. The communiqué admits that Gen. Brusilov was in a critical position and escaped defeat only after hard fighting."

"There are being made so that this influx

## Beautiful Cathedral in Louvain Destroyed by Germans.



St. Peter's Cathedral in Louvain was almost totally destroyed by the Kaiser's men following the charge that unmolested citizens had fired upon the few soldiers left to guard the town by the advancing Germans. One of the few buildings left standing was the American hotel in the foreground.

## MANY POLES IN KAISER'S LIST OF DEAD IN PRUSSIA

Battle Hard Against Czar; New Casualty Record Numbers 4,563.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 17.—An official casualty list published today shows 4,563 names.

Mention is made of the hard fighting evidenced on the part of German-Polish regiments in east Prussia. For example, three companies of the Fifty-ninth Infantry, stationed at Soldau, lost 346 men. The Forty-seventh Infantry, with headquarters at Posen, suffered 299 casualties. A majority of both regiments are Polish.

A battalion of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry, stationed at Strassburg, lost 346 men, one company losing seven officers and 114 men.

Many Officers Among Killed.

A battalion of the One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry of Baden-Baden reported the loss of ten officers and 249 men. Two battalions of the One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry, stationed at Strassburg, lost thirteen officers and 408 men.

The total of the published German casualties to date are 35,738 killed, wounded, or missing.

Major General Killed.

Maj. Gen. Nieland was killed while leading his brigade in a street fight in a French city on Aug. 27. Count Kirchbach, commander of the Tenth reserve corps, died on Sept. 3.

Gen. Hindenburg's advance in east Prussia is described as having progressed to such an extent that a regulation concerning the importation of Russian cattle, which are being used for the army, is being issued.

Empress Augusta Victoria today visited the hospital named for her and conferred with the wounded officers and men.

Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the emperor, who is at Bellevue castle, is said to be recovering from his wounds, but it will be several weeks before he is quite well again.

Germans Win in Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The following German official statement was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company:

"It is reported from East Africa that German colonial troops have successfully attacked the Uganda railway at different points."

"Information has been received from Capetown to the effect that a German division on the Orange river has been surprised and made prisoners by the South African forces."

"Subscriptions to the German war loan, which began at the savings banks, have surpassed all expectations."

"German forces, which crossed the River Save, have been repulsed everywhere. The enemy has now been cleared out of the districts of Syria and Banat."

## G.O.P. WILL MAKE BUNGLER CHARGE

House Republicans Meet Tonight to Condemn Democratic Revenue Bill.

MEASURE DRAWN UP.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—The Republicans of the house will meet in conference tomorrow night to discuss the Democratic revenue bill. They will condemn the measure on the ground that it is a bungle.

Whether the Republicans will decide to vote against the bill in a body has not been determined. They will probably submit the bill to the Democratic caucus on Tuesday.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee tomorrow will submit to the Democratic members of that organization a tentative draft of the revenue bill. The bill comprises all of the features of schedule A of the war revenue act of 1913, together with the specific duties on beer, wines, gasoline, and tobacco licenses embodied in the resolution passed by the Democratic caucus on Tuesday.

Whether schedule A of the old law will be enacted in its entirety will be decided tomorrow. This schedule, which provides for an increase of 100 percent on all forms of negotiable paper, yielded in 1913 approximately \$28,000,000.

It is estimated by the secretary of the treasury that in view of the growth of business in the country and the increase in population the same taxes would produce about \$43,000,000 a year.

Thinks Estimate Too High.

Chairman Underwood does not agree with this estimate. He claims that it is too high. Mr. Underwood points out that a large part of the yield of schedule A is derived from the increase in the value of the property in the country.

Had Military Status.

The Supreme court held that since this vessel, the Georgia, had had a military character and was available for military purposes in the future, even though it had been dismantled, its guns removed, and it had been completely restored to its original character as a merchant vessel, its transfer to British registry did not make it immune from seizure by American warships.

The German vessels, it is said, have a distinct military status, since they are part of the German naval reserve and enjoy a subvention from the German government for that purpose.

A second ground cited for objection against purchase of German vessels is that it would assist Germany financially, and also that these vessels are now a drain upon Germany, since their crews and port dues must be paid.

WHO DISABLED WIRELESS?

United States Naval Court Inquiry to Begin Investigation at Tuckerton, N. J.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Secretary Daniels today directed a naval court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the disabling of the Tuckerton transatlantic wireless station. A burned out generator put the big tower out of commission. The court sits tomorrow at Tuckerton, N. J.

PUTS GERMAN LOSS AT 45,000

Correspondent Says Kaiser's Army Has Had 14,000 Killed in Two Weeks.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, Sept. 17.—G. F. Stewart, correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphs from Rotterdam: "I learn from a private but absolutely reliable source that during the last fortnight the Germans have lost an average of 2,500 men per day. This represents a loss of roughly 45,000 men of whom it is estimated 14,000 were killed."

## PUTS MERCHANT MARINE ISSUE IN A CLEAR LIGHT

Brazil Refuses Clearance to British Ship Changed to U. S. Registry.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—(Special.)—The merchant marine issue between Great Britain and the United States was made clear today.

It was brought to the surface by the action of the Brazilian government in withholding clearance papers from the tramp steamer Robert Dollar, because of the effort to change it from British to American registry while at Rio de Janeiro.

The grounds of the Brazilian government for the creation of a merchant marine and the defense to be offered by the United States became definite.

Hope Brazil Will Yield.

In the case of the Robert Dollar no further information was obtainable. The state department still hopes to persuade the Brazilian government to grant this vessel clearance as an American vessel.

It feels that since the Robert Dollar is owned by an American, without any question of its ownership being involved, this, at least, would not be a case on which protest against a transfer of registry could be made.

But much stronger grounds for objection to the transfer of registry are offered for instance in the purchase of German merchantmen by the United States.

In this connection there is cited a decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the case of a vessel used by the confederate government as a commerce destroyer which was sold to a British merchant and was seized by an American warship while it was serving as a merchant vessel under British registry.

Had Military Status.

The Supreme court held that since this vessel, the Georgia, had had a military character and was available for military purposes in the future, even though it had been dismantled, its guns removed, and it had been completely restored to its original character as a merchant vessel, its transfer to British registry did not make it immune from seizure by American warships.

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## YANKEE ENVOY RENTS PALACE

American Embassy in London to Shift from Small Dinky Offices.

NEW LANDLORD A DUKE

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Sept. 17.—After debating for twenty-nine years the advisability of moving into more commodious quarters the American embassy has finally been forced out of the small, dingy offices in Victoria street by the landlord's demand for higher rent.

Before the end of next week the embassy will be installed in a magnificent palace at 4 Grosvenor gardens, forming a part of the Duke of Westminster's estate, and ambassador and secretaries at last will have room to stretch out their legs.

Rent \$4,500 a Year.

The rental is more than that paid for the last thirty years, but the accommodations are more than ample even for the small army of extra secretaries, clerks, and other employees added to the regular staff for the transaction of the heavy business caused by the war.

The Grosvenor gardens house will cost \$4,500 a year. Its fifty rooms, many of palatial size, were until recently occupied by the Japanese ambassador both as a residence and a place of business.

Brass Plate Permitted.

The only restriction specified by the Duke of Westminster is that the embassy shall not post notices outside the house, but he is willing to permit a small brass plate inscribed "American embassy" to be affixed to the door.

It is planned by the American embassy committee to move to the old embassy quarters early next week, according to an announcement made today by H. C. Hoover, chairman.

AMERICANS LEAVE DENMARK.

Liner Sails from Copenhagen to New York with About 1,300 Refugees—1,500 Remain.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 17, 2 a. m.—The Scandinavian-American liner character and was available for military purposes in the future, even though it had been dismantled, its guns removed, and it had been completely restored to its original character as a merchant vessel, its transfer to British registry did not make it immune from seizure by American warships.

The German vessels, it is said, have a distinct military status, since they are part of the German naval reserve and enjoy a subvention from the German government for that purpose.

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## REFUTES LIBELS ON PENNILESS

United Charities Head Says City's Poor Are Not Shiftless.

PROVES WITH FIGURES.

Eugene T. Lias, superintendent of the United Charities, took time yesterday to refute a few libels on the dependent families of Chicago. He denies, first, that the poor of the city are shiftless.

A study of a year's work of the United Charities, just completed, covering the characteristics of 16,000 families, shows that in only 216 out of 16,000 families was idleness or shiftlessness a factor in the downfall of the family. In forty-six cases idleness was a factor. Moral deficiency played a larger part, as it was present in 449 families, while in 205 cases the heads of families begged or sent children out to do so.

It is true, according to the report, that intemperance plays a large part in bringing about destruction in family life, but that it is the greatest factor is disproved by the figures. The report shows there were 1,237 cases of intemperance.

67,097 Visits Made.

Unfortunate conditions present in cases of distress, such as subnormality, are rated at 238 instances, while insanity cases stand at 231. These disabilities, however, are not charges of "moral" tendencies in the report.

Over 67,097 visits were made in behalf of the families aided during the year, aside from visits made by volunteers attached to the staff of the United Charities, but not paid for their services.

Over 700 persons, among them judges, lawyers, millionaires, pastors, and the wives of these, as well as working men and women, meet on common ground in their altruistic efforts through the United Charities' group of volunteers. Some of these meet at weekly or monthly case committee or advisory committee gatherings, or some of the nine districts of the organization, others visit homes or call upon employers or churches, deliver pensions, and not a few devote their time to clerical work in the district offices.

Larger Causes Social.

"Our reports show that in a small number of cases only are people responsible for their condition because of criminal tendencies or shiftlessness—the larger causes are social and industrial. These must and are being mended. Then comes the lack of education and training of the unfortunate who come to us unable to lift themselves out of their troubles, and these can only be mended by the kind of things our visitors do, not by merely palliative or relief measures."

Will Be Sanitary.

Settlement workers in the neighborhood declare that another advantage of the municipal market over the present one will be stricter enforcement of sanitary regulations. At present, they say, food which has been visited by flies and covered with dust is placed on sale.

Frederick Ritz, secretary of the commission, announced yesterday that he is at work on the regulations for the two markets, the sites for which the board of education has granted to the city. The choice of the market sites, which probably will be women, is yet to be made.

Circulars to Tell Plan.

Circulars announcing the creation of the city-run markets will be spread in their vicinity today. The sites which the board of education already has authorized for use are the north yard of the Washington school at North Morgan street and Grand avenue, and the Goldsmith school at Maxwell street and Union avenue.

"Stars and Stripes" Hosiery Sells Fast as Guarantee Against "Cold Feet"—Wilson's Photos Go Well.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Sept. 17.—Socks patterned after the design of the American flag are on sale here. They are guaranteed to prevent "cold feet." One purveyor asserted today that these "Uncle Sam" socks were meant to establish the identity of Americans going on continental missions.

Stripes run from top to bottom of the socks with the exception of three rows of stars on a blue field just above the ankle. It was argued by one merchant that no passport would be needed for the wearer of such creations. Low shoes must be worn to get the proper effect.

To a large assortment of postcard photographs, which now are in great demand, has been added the picture of President Wilson. It has been one of the most popular pictures, so stationers assert, and has been enjoying a large sale.

"NO TAX" OFF DURING WAR.

British Woman's League Will Pay Revenues, Even if They Can't Vote, While Conflict Lasts.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Women's Tax Resistance league, composed mainly of suffragettes whose motto is "No Tax, No Tax," has decided to pay taxes this year on account of the war. It notified the government to this effect today. In the past members of the league frequently have sacrificed their property rather than pay taxes.

Richardson SPECIAL

Friday & Saturday

'29.75

Solid Mahogany

Four Post Bed FULL SIZE

This bed is often sold for \$37.50. Our price today and tomorrow, \$29.75.

Positively one of the best values ever offered in a high grade bed.

ON SHOW

A full line of the well known Dixie Mattresses at prices that should interest everyone.

O.W. Richardson & Co.

The House of Good Values  
Wabash Ave., Corner Congress St.

## READY TO CHOOSE SITE FOR CITY'S FOOD TERMINAL

Municipal Commission to Make Selection of Receiving Depot on Monday.

### MARKET OPENS THURSDAY

With the establishment of two municipal markets assured the market commission is now about to consider the proposal to establish a wholesale food terminal. The entire market board under Ald. James Lawley will meet next Monday with the terminals commission to choose a site for the wholesale receiving depot.

The market at the Goldsmith school is to be opened next Thursday after the appointment of the market master. It will not be an experiment in that neighborhood, according to Ald. Lawley, who points to the many years of successful "price busting" in the Jefferson street stalls around the corner.

"One of the chief advantages of the new market will be the fact that it can operate despite the weather conditions," declared Ald. Lawley yesterday. "At present when the weather is inclement the men and women who keep the stalls have to close down. With a covered market they can keep open in all sorts of weather."

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FRESH FRUITS

Our displays of fruit, both in our windows and in the store, have been attracting throngs every day. Offerings from the best orchards in this country and abroad are here and always fresh and bright. Our prices are always reasonable.

On Saturday we will have an unusually attractive display. Be sure you see it.

THE TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE

16 & 18 N. Michigan Blvd. Central 8080

LENFESTEY BRAN



# BARON MUMM SAYS GERMAN RACE IS WARRING FOR ITS LIFE.

## GERMANS WAR FOR LIFE, SAYS BARON MUMM

Cites Slav Menace in Interview with Patterson at Berlin.

## BITTER AGAINST BRITAIN

(Continued from first page.)

ple, occident against orient, civilization against semi-barbarism—such things have always been in history, perhaps always will be. But when the west, when England and France attacked us in the rear—O, the day may come when they regret that!

"Then this is not a dynastic war, a quarrel of kings," I asked, "when kings play the sport of kings to see who plays it best?"

"I could properly be offended at such a question," he said, "the grave answer: but I will endeavor not to be, because I see it is possible you could believe even momentarily such a monstrous thing."

**GERMANY A FIGHTING PIT.**  
"Go back to the beginning, we stood in the center of Europe, with a hostile nation on each side of us. For centuries we were the maneuvering ground for foreign armies. Spaniards, Dutch, English, Russians, Poles, Bolesians, and especially the French, have drenched our soil with each other's, with their own, and with our blood for centuries. That was when the sport of kings was played, if you like, and we were the playground."

"Finally we Germans became self-conscious. We realized after a long, long time that we must fight beside each other, not against each other for one party of invaders or another. Prussia was the nucleus whence this spirit spread over what is now the empire. Napoleon's iron heel trod its iron into our souls, and with tears and mistakes and blood we slowly made progress. In 1870-71 under the first Emperor Wilhelm—the Great, we call him—and Bismarck, the German empire was born. In commerce, arts, and science, the works of peace, it has grown, perhaps as fast as your own country, certainly faster than any other."

"Certainly faster than ours in the arts," I suggested, "if not also in commerce and science."

## SEES ENGLISH JEALOUSY.

"That is the explanation, the downright fundamental explanation, of England's entrance into this war," he explained. "We were forging ahead of England in all the arts and sciences of peace, so in our difficulty she determined to 'be'—he hesitated, then chose his words carefully—"she determined to try to destroy our sea-borne commerce with her navy. She couldn't beat our merchants with her own, therefore she hoped to beat our merchants with her dreadnaughts. Ah, well," he said, "it was her only chance. English business men work six hours a day five or six days a week—three days a week end have become quite the custom over there now—and German business men work nine hours a day six days a week. In it any wonder she finds she needs to subsidize her commerce with 13.5 inch shells? Read your Mahan," he said.

"Read Mahan?"

"Yes—his history of the influence of sea power upon history. He shows how ever since the Spanish armada England has considered all the oceans belonging to her. She has resented to the point of war the commercial success of the ocean of any other nation. She has always either outbuilt her rivals, or when opportunity offered, instead of outbuilding her rival's navy, she has attacked it before it could become too large. She considers the five oceans belong to her."

**SAW GERMANY A COMPETITOR.**

"We dared to share them with her and so she has attacked us in our difficulty—just as she took advantage of your civil war to fit out Confederate privateers and sweep your ocean commerce from the seas."

"Do you realize," he asked, "that it was precisely during the four years of your civil war that you lost your ocean commerce and England picked it up? In the same way England destroyed the navy, first of Spain and took her commerce, then when the French attempted colonial expansion and trade under Louis XIV, and XV, England destroyed the French navy and took her commerce. When the French attempted colonial expansion and trade under Louis XIV, and XV, England destroyed the French navy and took her commerce. When the French attempted colonial expansion and trade under Louis XIV, and XV, England destroyed the French navy and took her commerce."

**WAR BUSINESS WITH BRITAIN.**

"So you think the underlying reason for England entering the fight is economic?" I inquired.

"Certainly," he answered with great positiveness. "It is strictly a business proposition with England. It is a business war, pure and simple, like all of England's wars."

"Then you don't believe it was to protect the neutrality of a weaker country,"

Belgium, to defend her against a powerful aggressor, as the English papers assert?"

"O, that—that," he said, "is, in your expression, simply monumental. Since when have the English themselves respected the neutrality of smaller nations? Since their South African adventure? All other nations in the world put together have not violated the neutrality of weaker countries one-half as much as England has. Her existing empire of 11,000,000 square miles is evidence enough of that. She went into the Transvaal and Orange Free State because her financiers wanted the diamond mines there. We went into Belgium as a matter of military necessity in a fight for our lives."

"May I interrupt," I asked, "that the German invasion of Belgium was not particularly popular in the United States?"

"I know it," he answered, "and I am sorry. It was not particularly popular here, either. But self-preservation is the first law. You know, for instance, that mobilization means war—and why?"

"Why?" I asked.

**HAD TO STRIKE FIRST.**

"Because it's like winding up a great spring, once uncoiled. The reserves leave their work and put on uniforms and shoulder guns and take the trains to the frontier one behind the other. Then the first ones at the frontier cross it to make room for the others. It is a matter of time before the enemy's country, to hit him first. Germany can mobilize in a week, France in a fortnight, Russia in four or six weeks. If, after we mobilized, we waited while the diplomats talked and the other countries used that time to mobilize against us we would lose our advantage, and we can afford to lose no advantage in a war at two frontiers, with England on the one side, and Russia on the other. We waited five days after we mobilized, but we began our mobilization before we began ours: five days we were risking our safety in the hope of peace. Then when we saw war with Russia must come we demanded categorically from France an answer as to whether she would observe neutrality and received their answer from our ambassador Aug. 1 at 1:05 p. m. I quote the official document: 'Upon my repeated definite inquiry whether France would remain neutral in the event of a Russo-German war, the prime minister declared France would do that which her interests dictated.'"

**FRANCE'S MEANING CLEAR.**

"In the language of diplomacy, and considering France's alliance with Russia, that could have but one meaning, and so we knew we must strike as hard and as quickly as possible at France. The way in which we could strike France hardest and quickest was through Belgium, and hence we struck as hard and as quickly as we could. If Belgium had permitted us free passage we would have paid cash for every mouthful and left its territory intact. But Belgium chose to appeal to the God of battles and must abide by the result. With Russia on one side and France on the other and England on the ocean, what else could we do but strike as hard and as quickly as we could? Let history decide which was the most necessary, and hence excusable—our invasion of Belgium, or England's of the Transvaal."

"But—I reverted to the horror of it all—this for the murder of a royal couple in Austria? Why must millions die for them now? They are already dead and cannot return to life."

**CITES ALLEGORY IN U. S.**

"Suppose," said he, "that the Mexicans had been conducting an anti-American campaign along your southern boundary for thirty years with the object of detaching Arizona and New Mexico from the United States and returning them to Mexico, suppose this propaganda was connected with the open conviction of the Mexican government and press and with the active assistance of Mexican army officers. Suppose then that the next highest official in your country, a man who corresponded to a combination of vice president, secretary of state, and general in the army, were sent to the troubled region on a political mission to report on what steps should be taken to quell this propaganda and suppose further that he was assassinated with his wife by a Mexican with bombs manufactured in a Mexican government arsenal and furnished him by Mexican officials and army officers, and suppose, as I have said, this was not an outrage but the culmination of thirty years of anti-American attack, then would the American people consider a punitive expedition against Mexico unreasonable?"

"I rather think not. They would insist on it. The arrest of six American marines resulted in your capture of Vera Cruz, did it not? The blowing up of the Maine, by causes yet unknown, in the harbor of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines? Yet Austria did not wish to take any of Serbia. It officially agreed not to do so. It wanted only a cessation of this pan-Serbian propaganda of the bomb. If it did not insist on that it must abdicate its very sovereignty in its own territory."

"Then why not let them fight it out?"

**RUSSIA FORCED ACTION.**

"Heaven knows that we wanted to let them fight it out—and the fight would, as I said, have simmered down to a punitive expedition. But Russia refused. Against our prayers Russia insisted on taking the side of the Serbs, the Slavs against our allies. So we had no alternative."

"Why? Why couldn't you let Austria and Russia fight without entering the strife?"

"For one reason, we have a treaty. But the treaty is not a rather mystic piece of parchment between kings, as perhaps you think," he smiled. "It is not a dynastic thing at all. Our emperor is related more closely by blood to the czar of Russia and the king of England than to the emperor of Austria-Hungary. The treaty means this: that the Germans in the German empire

and the Germans in Austria-Hungary must stand together, especially against the Slavs, who are always pressing west and south—and also against their other enemies."

"We Germans at last have learned this, and never again will forget it. That, situated as we are in the middle of Europe, we must stand firmly together. If we let Austria-Hungary be crushed or weakened, by so much is our own strength enfeebled. Our support of Austria-Hungary is but enlightened self-interest, necessary to Germanic civilization."

"What is the difference between Slav and Teuton? How would the Slav suffer if the Slav did press westward?"

**GERMANY HAD TO OBJECT.**

"I suppose," he smiled again. "It is natural for us Germans to consider first how we ourselves would suffer if the Slav pressed westward into Germany. How the world would suffer by our extinction? That is a question rather for the philosopher than the politician. Politicians and people generally object to their own extinction, and if they don't object strenuously enough they are not fit to live and do not live as a sovereign people. But to answer your question, the Slav civilization is lower, more brutal, more primitive, and less complex than ours in Germany or yours in America. The individual Slav is less an individual than the individual Teuton. He is more of an undifferentiated specimen of a great agglomerate mass. He is one of a herd, a single insect in a swarm. Of course, this is true of all of us, in a measure, but it is truer of orientals than of westerners, and never forget the other side of the coin. The Japanese have really a finer civilization than you. Personally I do not think so, but perhaps time will say they have. However, be that as it may, you in America would resist fiercely any attempt to supplant your civilization with theirs. So have we and do we will we resent the attempt to supplant in any territory now held by Germans our civilization by that of the Slavs."

"Was Japan's entrance into the war against you a surprise?"

"Japan's raid was, of course, not an entire surprise. It may be a bitter thing for England in the end, however. For on the heart of the Japanese is written 'Asia for the Asiatics.'"

"You think we are next on the list?" I asked—"the Philippines?"

**SEES JAPAN OUR RIVAL.**

"How long do you think Japan would hold her hand from you," he answered my question with another. "If you found yourself in a war against three great and two little powers? Yes, England, sowed the seeds of 'Asia for the Asiatics' for the white skins—'Asia for the Asiatics' is written on the hearts of all the Japanese."

"In your opinion can that affect England?" he asked. "She has taken more and more people under her flag in Asia than all the white people together. Will there be stirrings in India from this?"

"Japan is supposed to guarantee India to England," he answered.

"And you doubt her faith?"

"I am firmly convinced that Japan will maintain her faith with England as long as England does not need her help. But should England find a Macedonian hour in India or the Orient, what chance do you think she has?"

"What chance is there of the Mohammedan caliph declaring a holy war in the Sudan, Egypt, India, and Malaysia and other points north, south, east and west against the Christians?"

"Who can tell?" said he, "what chance did there seem of this European devastation two short months ago? The more troops England sends against the fewer she will have in her colonies in case of such a 'holy war,' as you call it. That is a plain sum in arithmetic. Perhaps, after all, your taking of the Philippines marked the high water mark of the white race and recession has begun. Port Arthur was No. 1 for the Japanese, Kiau-Chau No. 2. What will be No. 3?"

**CALLS BRITISH SUBTLE.**

Reverting to the English, he exclaimed: "You in America are accustomed to think of the English as a bluff, hearty, downright, unsuited race, fond of sport and the open air. Well, all I can say to that is that they are certainly fond of sport and the open air. There has never been a race of diplomats their equals in shrewdness, subtlety, and a sleepless eye on the main chance since the world began."

"Please illustrate."

"Well, then, there is no disguising the fact that for a time at least, prior to the growth of the Japanese question in your country, you considered us shall we say?—your chief political rivals. Now you have shifted that feeling to the Japanese, and all this time you have considered England your first friend."

"I said: 'She made herself so.'"

"Precisely my point. She made herself so; she began to talk of your friendship with a degree of warmth in direct ratio to your degree of strength. Because she has the only thing in the world you really need to round out your boundaries."

"You mean Canada?"

"I mean Canada. Of course I realize it is inconceivable you will ever, or at least soon, attempt to take it. But why? Because Great Britain has realized so cleverly that the only possible way in which she can defend it is by making you her friend and putting you on honor."

"You are the only people who can

set at England while she commands the sea, and she has disarmed you by this comparatively recent friendship. When Canada is filled up with 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 people and you have a 3,000 mile border, most of it without natural defense, and you begin—as you will—unless human nature changes vastly—to tax yourselves on both sides of that imaginary line for soldiers and forts and more soldiers and more forts, until at last a spark sets off the conflagration—in that day or your sons will agree with my feelings now, that when it comes to diplomatic affairs England is quite alone in a class all by herself. She cannot depend on the support of Louis XIV, against Louis XV, against Napoleon, against Russia in the Crimea, and now against us."

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

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## SPECIAL STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674, of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily ..... 261,578  
Sunday ..... 606,258

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were misused or lost, or were sent to printing at their destination, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

## THE PORK BILL.

Representative Frear is criticized because his latest resolution introduced against the pork bill directs attention to the lobbies interested in trying this fat out of the national treasury. Such criticism is not wholly intelligent. The Tribune does not know of any corrupt influence exerted for the passage of the bill unopposed, but it has been brought into contact with influences which are inconducive, and, it might be said, on the highest grounds immoral.

This Tribune has been informed by influential citizens of the Mississippi valley region that its objection to the pork bill was hurtful to the best interests of this section of the country. This we do not believe, but objection has been made by officials of commercial organizations. When an organization can urge that a material benefit should be sought, regardless of the general scandal, it has become a lobby embarked upon a questionable undertaking.

The statement has been made that less than one-half of 1 per cent of the bill was wasteful. This is apparently ridiculous. The supporters of the bill in congress would be glad to cut off a quarter of it to save the pork remaining in the other three quarters.

This is an inconceivable lobby, and it is a dangerous one. When respectability gives sanction to such attempts upon revenue as that of the rivers and harbors bill it is in bad business. All the pork grabbers in congress want or need is such endorsement.

## THE REPORT ON EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

In view of the severe and sharp criticisms which the late heterogeneous Chicago commission has had to submit to, it is but just to recognize that the report of Mrs. Young, superintendent of education, and Mrs. Britton, member of the school board, on their European trip is a valuable and useful document. The other elements of the mixed commission will report later, and it is known that some of them managed to gather important data on terminals and methods of handling and transporting freight. But the Young-Britton report is before us, and to call the trip a "junket" in the face of the things studied and set forth is to commit a willful injustice.

There are several recommendations in the report that are as important as they are practical. They have to do with evening continuation schools, trade schools, and physical training. It is plain that not only continental Europe but even England has something to teach us Chicagoans with reference to vocational and technical education.

Let us see to it that municipal or mixed commissions created for investigation and study of foreign achievements are better organized and better prepared for their tasks. There were things about the late commission that were open to criticism, but it cannot be doubted that the trip was not barren of substantial results, and that if the war had not superseded even more would have been accomplished.

## NEUTRALITY AND ATROCITY COMPLAINTS.

President Wilson's replies to the appeals and protests in connection with alleged atrocities or violations of the laws of civilized warfare by the belligerents are little masterpieces of good sense and wholesome admonition. Seemingly to say nothing on the direct issue, they yet say much on the situation that gives rise to the issue, as well as on the propriety of addressing a neutral nation at this time and placing it in a difficult and unfair position.

The president could not "form a final judgment" as to this or that charge of atrocity or inhumanity even if he would, without a thorough and independent inquiry. No such inquiry is possible while the conflict is in progress. Hence no expression of opinion, final or tentative, is admissible. The president virtually says that to make an appeal where no judgment can be rendered is to invite or tempt to a violation of neutrality. It is charitable to suppose that the appellants did not think of this; or, if they did think of it, that they wished to lay their respective grievances before the neutral world, trusting in the effect of a restraining and righteous public opinion. If this be the case the object has been accomplished in each instance. The protests and appeals have had or are having their effect.

Meantime the president has done well to remind the belligerents of the future day of reckoning, of the treaties and tribunals they have themselves established, of the certainty that eventually the truth will be ascertained and responsibility sternly fixed. During the remaining phases of the war—may they be few and short—we are likely to hear much less about barbarous practices and atrocities.

## THE PROPER COURSE.

From far off Spokane comes word that in the course of the coming winter and the year following \$60,000,000 will be expended in public improvements as planned. The mayor from nineteen other cities share in this spirit. The war in Europe, they assert, will have no effect one way or the other on the plans determined on by their municipalities. War or no war, public improvements will go on undisturbed.

This is the proper course. Every city should aid in maintaining normal industrial conditions during the time the war lasts, and the only way to do this is for the municipality as an employer to keep its "hands" busy. By keeping work on municipal improvements humming, factories, supplying material for these improvements, will be working. The

wages earned will go to keep the grocer, the butcher, and baker busy.

Europe is a long ways off from America. There will be business interests in the United States that will suffer through the disturbed conditions on the continent. But there is no direct line of communication, so to speak, between the European war and the economic life of the central American cities. In refusing to borrow trouble, and to stop municipal works through vague and unwarranted fears, the American communities are displaying sound business sense as well as excellent citizenship.

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

James O'Donnell Bennett's letter to THE TRIBUNE describing the conduct of the German army in Belgium reveals what every rational, uninfamed person must have held in his conviction. The home loving, child loving German did not become a Hun under Attila the moment he went to war.

It is true that nothing Mr. Bennett presents can disprove such allegations as the Belgian commission formally submitted to President Wilson. The fact that many thousands of German officers and soldiers came under Bennett's observation and, with insignificant exceptions, conducted themselves in an enemy's country with scrupulous and courteous regard for the rights of noncombatants proves general good conduct, but it does not remove any specific evidence of inhumanity.

What it does of importance is to correct the dangerous habit of reasoning from specific incidents to general conclusions. It would be infamous if Americans were allowed to form the opinion that the Germans had become Apaches. It would be equally infamous if German reports were allowed to convince Americans that Belgians were "ferocious cannibals." The war would be hopelessly disastrous if it made such hateful additions to the sum total of human prejudice and error.

Germans now are indulging in the very practice they resent. They are bringing in official indictments of the Russians, publishing incidents of a barbarous character to prove that their conflict is with an inhuman nation.

Such tactics will not serve. The old platitudes that nations cannot be indicted must have and will get new life. We need only remember that if southern stories of Yankee horrors had gained credence the northern part of the American nation would have been forever damned. And add to that, for further thought, the testimony of federal officers that the conduct of some northern troops in the south was such as to make them ashamed of their uniform and affiliation.

And there, by convenient illustration, you have the whole business. The acts of the brutal individual will be converted by pertinaas seal or imagination into the acts of the nation. They may be terrible, but they are not illustrative. A brigade of scrupulously disciplined soldiers may have its work undone by ten renegades if public opinion is to be on the snap trigger.

Germany, it cannot be denied, has to answer for its severity. We have not had presented a sufficient reason for the almost complete destruction of Louvain. It does not seem to reach the spot to say that Belgians fired on German troops. Mexicans did the same on Americans at Vera Cruz, but Vera Cruz is now a better organized, healthier, and happier city than it was before the Americans entered.

American military justice upon citizens found shooting was as severe as the German upon Belgians caught in the act. This noncombatant sacrifice his standing when he does this, but it does not warrant such wholesale destruction as was the punishment given by the Germans.

If the comparison between the German occupation of Louvain and the American occupation of Vera Cruz were pursued it might be said that when citizens began to fire on American soldiers the American occupation of the Mexican city was not completed and possession was not secure. Tenacity was seriously disturbed by these attacks and it might easily follow that punishment would be more severe. Our interest, to be sure, was not to inflame the Mexicans; Germany's was to intimidate and deter the Belgians, but the severity was extreme and for it Germany must abide the final opinion of mankind.

The destruction of Louvain was an official act, but it revealed only the extent to which German repressive measures would be carried. It did not illustrate the mood of German citizens nor soldiers. They are the German nation.

## The Best Editorial of the Day

## GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

We hope that the speech which Representative Fitzgerald made on appropriations by the present congress will be productive of good. The grants of public money already approved amount to \$1,039,408,775, exclusive of the rivers and harbors bill, now under consideration, which, if unchanged, will add \$94,000,000 to the total. Without the pork barrel, the present appropriations already exceed the total appropriations of last year by about \$21,800,000. The Democratic administration has been worthy in many ways, but it has neglected one of the chief planks in the Baltimore platform—economy. Money has been handed out liberally, and this notwithstanding the enormous extra expenditures which emergencies have made necessary.

The rivers and harbors bill is being debated. In committee it has been reduced by \$18,000,000, but this, as Senator Burton declares, is not enough. Farthings have been made on necessary expenditures, while questionable development projects, affecting creeks or obscure bays, have remained intact. Mr. Fitzgerald's speech may result in a further reduction of this bill. The Democratic party should not need to be reminded that it has its regard to economy. Excellent as the legislative program generally has been, and earnest as Mr. Wilson's cooperation has been, wasteful handling of government moneys may detract largely from the reward. It is time to take warning. Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, speaks with knowledge when he says:

"The grants of public money will never be properly controlled while more than a single committee has authority to appropriate money. Committees that have legislative authority should not recommend appropriations; they inevitably become biased in favor of the services over which they have legislative control."

Mr. Fitzgerald recommends that hereafter only one committee have control over appropriations. What we really need is a budget system. Without such regularity our government expenditures will continue to be extravagant. This government should have been able to realize this long ago, but the old procedure of appropriation comes from the result has been a waste of millions of dollars every year. This year's waste ought to have any good influence at all, to turn the attention of congress to the necessity for establishing a budget system for the handling of the national accounts.

## THE ORIGIN.

Mary had a little skirt,  
So tight she couldn't wear it,  
And so she thought it wouldn't hurt  
If she should slightly tear it.  
—Dalton, Co. Citizen.

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quickened again homines nostri  
ad ferrugine libelli.—JOURNAL.

## THE LAY OF THOMAS HARDY.

He took a common barn-yard fowl,  
Who sang at early dawn,  
And turned the song into a rhyme,  
To help the score along. X. Y. Z.

Special war themes.

"HOW many know," asked Dr. John R. Murphy, "that Dr. Carroll is the American who saved more lives by discovering that mosquitoes caused yellow fever infection than all the lives the Krupps can take in fifty years?" Not a hand was raised. So general is the ignorance on this point, we even doubt that the discoverer was Dr. Carroll. We wonder, too, whether Dr. Murphy told who Dr. Carroll was, and whether he mentioned the name of Carroll's associate, who died of a mosquito bite.

OF course the parasitizing of military horses in school literature is something to be frowned upon. School children should be taught, instead, to revere the names of civic heroes like Mr. Morgan, who once saved our country from a dreadful panic.

"That Will, Strange Thing, the Press"

(From the London Chronicle.)  
During the 50 years' war false reports of battle came to be so prevalent that an Oxford divine offered to public prayers for the conversion of the compilers of news sheets. A document preserved in the record office describes "One of Mr. Christopher Fowler's petitions. In his prayer before his sermon at Oxford, October 24, 1823: 'Oh, Lord, we humbly desire thee to inspire the compilers of news sheets with the spirit of truth, that they may know when to praise Thy blessed and holy name and when to curse them. For we often praise and laud Thy holy name for the king of Sweden's victory, and afterward we hear that he was a bad man, and we sometimes pray unto Thee to relieve the same king of his distress, and we likewise hear that there is no such king.'

The warning nations may feel easy on one point: when the day of accounting arrives there will be no lack of newspaper advice from this country. If a perfect understanding is not arrived at it will not be the fault of the American Editorial association.

OTHERWISE YOU COULD HEAR A PIN DROP.

(A. P. Dispatch from Moscow.)

The only interruption of the almost sabbathlike stillness here is the crash of French artillery, concealed at a point scarcely 300 yards from Solomons, mingled with the lessened roar of other guns farther away.

IT looks like a great musical season artistically. As Modest Atschuler remarked the other day, "You cannot conduct with money in your pocket."

Unless Lucretia Borgia—  
As usual Manhattan, Kansas, is historically correct. It was Lucretia's heart that could not be moved. Unless Lucretia Borgia (read it again—slowly), you may be interested in knowing that one of her present day eulogists goes so far as to say that "it has been shown beyond dispute that after her marriage to Alphonso d'Este her life was a model of virtue and beneficence." As Alphonso was her third matrimonial guess, we believe the statement. Any one who thinks the modern American stage was the birthplace of the idea of progressive matrimony might look up Lucretia's record.

J. U. H.

ASIDE from the fact that it keeps you in the open, war is different from a golf ball. In war a wasted bullet is an economic loss; but if you lose a golf ball somebody else finds it, and it eventually is worn to a frazzle.

The Cannery.

"The retreat became a rout."

ONE hopes that the Belgian atrocities may prove to be no worse than the Turkish atrocities—an atrocious brand of cigarettes.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF PRZEMSL.

Sir: I heard a deaf mute pronounce it today.

O. K.

Sir: To pronounce "Przemsl" fill the mouth full of hot oatmeal and cough hastily for the first syllable. For the second, borrow nearest grocer, pull out his whistle and emit sound. It rhymes with "whistle." I. Q. VOCALICARUS.

Sir: Prof. Sergeant's definition of the Rhineg Dictionary of the Rhine languages furnishes many phrases for "Przemsl," a. f. i.:

A dashing young man of Przemsl.

Broke into a lady's krenemyl.

The noise woke her up.

She loaded her Krupp.

And wounded him in the Jrenemyl.

JOHN HARK L. CORN.

WHERE is the revolutionary spirit of our forefathers? Is there to be no mass meeting to protest against the war tax on that necessary of life, tobacco? Where is the spirit of '76?

Do You Blame Him?

(From the Daily News.)

Dear Sirs: I am an engaged girl soon to marry and am in a sad dilemma. My fiancé and I have had our first quarrel. Strangely enough it was about fixing up the fat he had rented and to which we are so to immediately after the ceremony. It was in regard to papering the rooms that we fell out. I wanted the entire suite in a rich, warm red. He objects, declaring that would drive him to drink. He says on his own account he has set his heart on red paper to match my furniture (red plush) and everything I have worked and embroidered for our new home is done in red, and even the glass chandelier. Has a man the right to set up his life in defiance of that of the girl he is to marry? Is the woman who will be in that of the girl, while he sets up his life in defiance of that of the girl he is to marry? To add to the list of definitions, an optimist is a person who believes that a Great World Peace can be arrived at without a finish fight and entire disarmament.

WE LIKED THIS JUST AS WELL IN THE ORIGINAL IDIOT STRATEGIST VERSION.

(From the Washington Post.)

In permitting 70,000 of its troops to be captured perhaps it was the shrewd plan of the Russian General Staff to exhaust the German commissariat.

In Havana, Ill. you will find Dr. L. G. Fuller, dentist. And Pete hasards that L. G. stands for Laughing Gas.

SPEAKING OF ANIMALS AND VERBS.

TABLES AND Y. M. C. A. RECORDS.

There is Beaver at St. Louis, Mo.; Bird at Jackson, Mich.; Fox at Great Falls, Mont.; Fish at Chicago; Otter at Buffalo, N. Y.; Bear at Portland, Me.; and Bear at Harris, Ont. (Probably recently transferred from Berlin.)

"HE will be located at Dearborn and Clark streets," reports the W. G. N., and several visitors in our village have asked us where that corner is.

THE HOKI KIDE.

(From the Jess, Ill. Citizen Herald.)

NOTICE.—I have started to school and have other business to look after. I will still continue bring all feed animals for their meals. Those having hides to be tanned will have my personal attention. HENRY HOEL & CO.

SPEAKING—as eight or ten persons are—of "Belgian atrocities," wasn't there something of the sort on the Congo not so long ago?

WITH so much going on in Europe one can't be sure of many things. But one thing looks out rather clearly: this is a bum year for Napoleons.

Welcome, All!

Sir: Why not start a Bonehead Department? You can count me in.

TALK about giving yourself to your vocation, Pat Warning is a Sagman on the Oak Park L.

The Austrian army had a good day yesterday. It was only "practically exterminated."

THERE'S no doubt that Italy is itching for a position in the Alps Series.

BEYOND the Alps lies Austria. R. L. T.

How to Keep Well.\*\*\*  
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1914: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

## PATENT MEDICINE'S FOE.

THE New York health department has served notice on the patent medicine people that it intends to take action against the New York sanitary code which declares "to be a misdemeanor to make any false or deceptive representation as to the quality, purpose, or effect of any drug, medicine, decoction, drink, or other article intended to be taken as medicine."

It announces that, should this ordinance prove ineffective, it will make use of one along the lines of the recently adopted law of the Philippine islands, which prohibits the sale of patent medicines and secret formulas in the interest of public health.

Our congress has enacted two laws having a bearing on the subject. The law of 1907, known as the pure food and drug act, mentioned a dozen or more drugs which, when present, must be disclosed on the label. The Shilley act of 1906 makes it illegal for the label on a patent medicine bottle to lie. The proprietor can lie until the cows come home about his medicine and what it will do, provided he lies on the wrapper or in a book or on a billboard or in a newspaper. The law only prohibits lying on the label.

If you will read a patent medicine label you will find it makes no claims to cure, but if you will read the wrapper or the book used to push the remedy you will find all the old time statements. It may occur to you to ask if the manufacturer thought he could prove his claims why does he not say so on the label. Why does he evade the law by a conservative label, and then wrap his bottle with a circular full of extravagant claims?

However, no law can so handle patent medicine men as to put the stamp in the patent medicine business that education does and will continue to do. In former days every time a man had a headache or a pain he rushed to the medicine chest and swallowed some pills. He had no idea he credited it to the medicine. He got well, however, because nature cured him. That custom is dying. Education is killing it. People are getting too intelligent to gush medicine without provocation.

A medicine chest filled with "rheumatism cures," "consumption cures," "kidney cures," is a badge of ignorance.

Why is education killing the old custom? Because the use of patent medicine is a waste of money. The medicine does no good. Simple ailments get well just as quickly without them.

Second, because it is becoming known that patent medicine is a waste of money. This danger is decreasing under the operation of the national food law.

Third, because it is becoming known

## LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

(Copyright, 1914: By the Brentwood Co.)

HENRI CARTON DE WIART, minister of justice of Belgium, who is heading the embassy sent by King Albert to the United States, which had before the president at Washington a record of the alleged outrages perpetrated by the Germans in his dominions, comes from a distinguished Belgian family and bears a name that is known far beyond the borders of his native land.

His father was the distinguished Belgian jurist who endowed the kingdom of Belgium with a code of criminal and civil law, and who placed his name being honored to this day in Belgium and indeed throughout the far east beyond that of almost any other foreigner.

His brother, Leon Carton de Wiart, divides his time between England, where he has a country estate, and Egypt, where for the last thirty years he has been the leader of the bar in the international courts and the representative of the khedive and of the British government in all sorts of contentious matters. His son Adrian, a captain of the Fourth regiment of the dragon guards of the Belgian army, is married to the eldest daughter of Prince and Princess Charles of Baden-Baden. The prince and the princess are members of one of the proudest of the medieval houses of Europe—that is to say, of the houses that have a right to mate with royalty on a footing of equality—and that they should have given their consent to the marriage of their daughter to Capt. Adrian Carton de Wiart shows the esteem in which his family and his name are held everywhere in Europe.

That the infant son of Prince Arthur of Connaught and of his wife, the Duchess of Fife, should have received at his christening the other day the name of Alastair is a long list of names, and the name of the child in honor of his grandfather, the late Duke of Fife, whose first name was Alastair, although it figures as Alexander in most of the standard "Peppercakes."

There is a considerable amount of doubt as to whether the little boy of the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught is a prince or a commoner.

Strictly speaking the royal status ceases in the fourth generation from the throne. According to the common view, the rank merely as the eldest son of a duke in her own right and would be known by the courtesy title of Marquis of Macduff, or by one of the minor and nonducal titles.

It is the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Connaught, such as, for instance, the Earl of Sussex. But it is probable that sooner or later King George will bestow upon him the title of prince with the predicate of highness, but not of royal highness.

Prince Arthur, like his father, the Duke of Connaught, possesses the hereditary German title of Saxony, which comes to them from Queen Victoria's husband, the prince consort. But it does not descend to the son of Prince Arthur.

Judged according to the family status of the royal German house of Saxony, a house which comprises the lines of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and the kingdom of Saxony, Princess Arthur of Connaught, as the offspring of a royal prince and of a mere noble, the late Duke of Devonshire, is a commoner, and consequently disqualified from wedding

that while a man is wasting time taking consumption cure he takes his consumption is progressing to the incurable stage or while he is using some throat medicine he may be spreading scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Finally, when people learn to depend on right living they quit depending on drugs.

TO CHECK NOSEBLEED.

A. B. writes: "Will cocoa butter or coconut oil thoroughly rubbed in nourish the nostrils locally? What are the causes of nosebleeds in a person who has good digestion? Does the sleeping posture affect the dreams? How can one check a very profuse nosebleed? Is tea poorly made and drunk in moderation harmful?"

REPLY.

1. No.

2. For nosebleeds there are several causes, any one of which may be the cause in a given case. At the head of the list stands digestive trouble.

3. Mouth breathing is another cause of nosebleeds. It is a third cause a fourth.

4. Grasp the nostrils with the thumb and index finger. Apply the pressure as close to the lower part of the nose as possible. Drop the head gently forward. Breathe through the mouth. The pressure may reach the bleeding vessel. It will stop in a few minutes. After the clot has had time to form (ten to fifteen minutes), gradually release the pressure. Leave the clot undisturbed for an hour or more.

5. In moderation, no.

6. In moderation, no.

7. In moderation, no.

8. In moderation, no.

9. In moderation, no.

10. In moderation, no.

11. In moderation, no.

12. In moderation, no.

13. In moderation, no.

14. In moderation, no.

15. In moderation, no.

16. In moderation, no.

17. In moderation, no.

18. In moderation, no.

19. In moderation, no.

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38. In moderation, no.

39. In moderation, no.

40. In moderation, no.

41. In moderation, no.



KENYON FORCES  
HEAVY 'PORK' CUTHis Opposition Leads to  
Call for Meeting of Senate  
Commerce Committee.

TO DROP \$73,000,000.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Following the stormy debate in the senate today, the senate committee on commerce tomorrow morning to make an order of business out of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

It is the hope of the leaders that the reduction made tomorrow will be sufficient to meet the opposition to the measure which has persisted through three months, and which for the last three weeks has prevented the consideration of practically all other business.

Plan to Gag Kenyon.  
Senator Kenyon of Iowa today started on the fourth day of continuous speaking against the measure. The Democratic leaders, anticipating an end to Kenyon's talk, because of his excellent physical condition and familiarity with the subject, planned a coup to take the floor from him by actual force.

They invoked a ruling made by Vice President Morton in the fifty-first congress during the filibuster on the force bill to prevent Senator Kenyon from yielding the floor to another senator without the unanimous consent of the senate.

Senator Randall asked permission to interrupt Senator Kenyon with a question. Senator Kenyon yielded; whereupon Senator Bryan of Florida, an advocate of the "pork barrel," made the floor of the senate his own by asking for unanimous consent. Senator Robinson of Arkansas was presiding in the absence of Vice President Marshall. He, too, is an advocate of the "pork barrel." He promptly sustained Senator Bryan.

Vote Sustains Chair.  
An appeal was taken from the ruling, but the chair was sustained, 2 to 3.

Senators Pomeroy of Ohio, Reed of Missouri, Lane of Oregon, Shafroth of Colorado, Overman of North Carolina, and West of Georgia voted against their Democratic colleagues and with Senator Kenyon against the ruling.

Senator Kenyon thereupon informed the senate he was prepared to accept the ruling and to talk indefinitely. A few minutes later Senator Robinson left the chair and Senator Pomeroy, who had voted against the ruling, became the presiding officer. Senator Clark of Missouri then took the opportunity to bring the question before the senate again by asking Senator Kenyon to yield.

Senator Sheppard promptly objected. Senator Pomeroy declined to rule on the issue, as he had just voted. A vigorous debate, characterized by much ill feeling on both sides, followed.

At 4 o'clock, by previous agreement, the senate went into executive session. When it emerged shortly after 6 o'clock the debate was resumed for the moment and then went over until tomorrow to be settled.

Night Session Off.  
Adjournment was taken only after the leaders found they could not maintain a quorum for night session. As Senator Kenyon apparently is capable of talking seven hours a day for an indefinite number of days, the leaders took account of the situation and decided to call the meeting of the committee on commerce tomorrow to offer another cut in the bill in the hope of ending the opposition. According to some senators tonight, it will be reduced to \$20,000,000, a saving, as a result of the fight, of practically \$73,000,000.

TRIES TO KILL MANAGER  
OF VANDERBILT STABLES.

Private Sleuth Fires on C. H. Wilson, Whom He Blames for Death of Girl—One Shot Strikes Foot.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—An attempt was made at the Westchester horse show here this afternoon to kill Charles H. Wilson, manager of the show horses of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in the paddock opposite the exhibition field.

Wilson was fired at five times by Fred Shultz, a private detective, who says he sought revenge on Wilson because he had ruined the life and caused the death of Florence Schenk, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Schenk of No. 10, Va. One shot struck Wilson in the left foot, causing a flesh wound.

Wilson saved himself by dodging behind one of the Vanderbilt horses being led into a stall. Walter Kelly, manager of the stable of Felix Warburg, the banker, knocked the revolver from the grasp of Shultz as he was about to fire the sixth shot.

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INDICTED BANK OFFICIALS.  
GIVE BOND FOR APPEARANCE.

Munday, Fox, and McDonald of De-funct La Salle Street Institution Appear in Federal Court.

Charles B. Munday, vice president of the defunct La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank; Charles G. Fox, cashier, and Thomas McDonald, assistant cashier, yesterday appeared before federal Judge Carpenter and gave bonds for their appearance for trial on the federal indictments charging misappropriation of funds and false entries.

District Attorney Charles F. Cline and his assistants, Joseph B. Fleming and Garfield Charles, who were in charge of the grand jury inquiry, represented the government. Munday's bond was fixed at \$10,000. The bonds of Fox and McDonald were made \$10,000 each. The Illinois Surety company, which again has come into the good graces of the government, supplied the surety for the three men.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.  
Met at 11 a. m. Filibuster against the river and harbor bill continued. Adjourned at 8:30 p. m. to noon Friday.

HOUSE.  
Met at noon. Debate was continued on the river and harbor bill. Adjourned at 8 p. m. until noon Friday.

DEATHS.  
[For other death notices see page 1A.]

WILLIAM ELLIS WELLS, late of 1208 S. Washington, died at his home, 2801 W. Harrison-st., by auto on Oak Street.

B. J. NELSON.

## ARNOLD LOADED WITH DATA

Engineer, Back from London,  
Discusses Methods There.

CHICAGO IN THE FRONT.

London Can Teach Nothing on  
Terminals, He Declares.

While most Americans in Europe were doing their utmost to get within sight of the status of liberty again, Ron J. Arnold determined to remain and continue as long as possible the studies he had there to make.

All other members of the Chicago railway terminal commission and their associates in the search for terminal, harbor, street car, and similar information boarded the first vessels on which they could obtain accommodations, but Mr. Arnold remained in England two weeks longer investigating the subjects in which he was particularly interested.

He sailed from Liverpool on Sept. 5 and arrived in Chicago yesterday, bringing a stack of loose leaf memoranda which were recorded the features of freight handling, through routing, electric freight, harbor operation, and kindred activities. He will prepare a report for the citizens' terminal plan committee, which probably will be incorporated in the report of the entire commission.

Seen an Advantage in London.  
Asked for a comparison of Chicago with London as the two cities appear to an engineer, Mr. Arnold singled out one advantage possessed by the English city.

"The only thing London is far ahead of us on," he said, "is in the method of handling light freight and I doubt that the method would be applicable over here. The advantage comes from the use of small freight cars and small trains. They swing into a house and turned around, sent from one floor to another by elevator and even picked up by cranes and dumper."

Heavy Freight Hauled on Water.  
This method of operation fits their needs, as almost all their heavy freight is handled by water. They have no immense train loads of grain and such things as we have here.

Mr. Arnold had a number of old friends among the officials of the several corporations whose equipment he inspected and he spent a busy two weeks that should prove of benefit to Chicago.

"London has nothing to teach us on terminals," he said, "although they admit that through routing is advisable, a point not reached by some engineers in America. The finest terminal I saw was at Edinburgh, where they through route three through tracks passing the station on each side. In London they are planning to through route their underground trains, eliminating the inner circle now in operation."

Discusses Motor Buses.

He said one of the reasons motor buses had competed successfully against the tramways in English cities was that they were able to through route. He was not prepared to say that Chicago is ready for motor buses.

"Over there," he explained, "they get a great deal of short haul business and are filled to capacity all the time, while here most of the fares would be for the greater part of the distance of the route, just as we now see on the street car lines. Good pavements are a necessity for motor buses and in Chicago their operation would have to be confined almost entirely to the park and boulevard systems, so that the business would be a pleasure enterprise more than a commercial one."

Among the cities visited by Mr. Arnold after his associates left were Newcastle, Leeds, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Liverpool.

COLORADO MINE OWNERS  
TO ACCEPT WILSON PLAN?

Head of Company O. K.'s Certain Features, but Operators Want a Conference with President.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17.—Acceptance of certain features of President Wilson's proposal for a three year truce in the coal miners' strike was announced today by J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. The announcement contained the further information that some of the operators had asked for a conference with the president to discuss those provisions of the plan which they are not prepared to accept.

PROF. THOMAS HENRY ROGERS, 78 years old, a member of the faculty of Monmouth college, Illinois, died at his summer home at Whitehall, Mich., yesterday. He is survived by two daughters. The body will reach Monmouth today.

EDWARD J. HALL, "father of the long distance telephone" and a vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, is dead at Watkins, N. Y.

MRS. MARY A. MCCORMICK, 80 years old, a resident of Chicago for more than fifty years, died at her home at 4717 Fulton street Wednesday. She was born in Uniontown, Pa. Her husband, James A. McCormick, a printer, died a few years ago. Three sons, Frank C., James E., and George H. McCormick, and a daughter, Mrs. J. G. Davis, all residents of Chicago, survive.

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WOMEN DEMAND  
NEW VICE LAWSCity Club Members to Co-  
operate with Other  
Bodies in Fight.

SEEK TO SAVE GIRLS.

A comprehensive attack on the social evil was planned yesterday at a meeting at the Women's City club held under the auspices of the social evil committee of that club.

The women will cooperate with the leading organizations now fighting vice in Chicago in attempting to get better legislation in regard to the social evil, in trying to have the present laws better enforced, and in spreading education regarding vice.

Seek New Legislation.

It was agreed to fight for the following measures:

A statute ending the system of fining immoral women and establishing a farm on which they are to be given indeterminate sentences.

The establishing of vocational education for women sentenced to this farm.

A statute similar to one in force in Iowa making resorts public nuisances and subject to being closed by injunction.

A statute forcing the father of an illegitimate child to care for it until it reaches the age of 18 years, and making his offense a misdemeanor, so that it will be extraditable.

More severe legislation against pandering.

Reform Workers at Meeting.

Dr. Edna V. Davis, chairman of the social evil committee of the Women's City club, presided. Representative present from other organizations included Arthur Burrage Farwell of the Chicago Law and Order League, Samuel P. Thrasher of the Committee of Fifteen, Judge Charles N. Goodnow of the Moral Reform League, and Miss Kate Adams of the Home for Wayward Girls, and William Mulvihill, attorney for a number of anti-vice organizations.

GIVES ESTATE TO RELATIVES.

Hubbard and Two Children Property Worth \$200,000.

Frederic F. Norcross of 1500 Astor street receives one-third of the \$200,000 estate left by his wife, Mrs. Alice W. Norcross, by a will executed in Probate court yesterday. The remainder of the estate is to be held in trust for Phoebe Wren Norcross and Catherine Brent Norcross, daughters, until they are 30 years old.

MRS. ANNA DORNBLASER DIES

Wife of Pastor of Grace English Lutheran Church Died Frontier Missionary Work.

Mrs. Anna Shannon Dornblaser, wife of the Rev. T. P. Dornblaser, pastor of Grace English Lutheran church, died yesterday at her residence at 2248 Laramie street. Mrs. Dornblaser was born in Center Hall, Pa., on Sept. 6, 1848. She accompanied her husband when he was a missionary in Kansas during the frontier days.

WAUKEGAN BANKER IS DEAD.

Nelson A. Steele Dies of Heart Disease in His Home After Returning from Auto Ride.

Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Nelson A. Steele of Sheridan road, died suddenly today from heart failure. Mr. Steele, who was 62 years old, was president of the First National bank, founded by his father, Charles Steele.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY A. MCCORMICK, 80 years old, a resident of Chicago for more than fifty years, died at her home at 4717 Fulton street Wednesday. She was born in Uniontown, Pa. Her husband, James A. McCormick, a printer, died a few years ago. Three sons, Frank C., James E., and George H. McCormick, and a daughter, Mrs. J. G. Davis, all residents of Chicago, survive.

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OBITUARY.

## RELY ON RESERVE SYSTEM

Federal Board Members Fore-  
see Return of Prosperity.

SCHEME IN EFFECT SOON.

Say Details Will Be Complete Next  
Month; Suggest Changes.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—That financial conditions in the United States will be eased considerably and business activities quickened upon the establishment of the new federal reserve system was the substance of a statement made today before the house committee on banking and currency by Paul M. Warburg and three other members of the federal reserve board.

Mr. Warburg and his associates appeared before the committee primarily to discuss the senate bill that proposes that state banks be permitted to issue emergency currency on terms of equality with national banks.

Mr. Warburg made the statement that additional issues of emergency currency as proposed by the senate bill are unnecessary, would do no good, and possibly cause damage by inflation. He testified further that there is an abundance of currency in the country, but through lack of confidence it has been hoarded by the banks and by individuals.

Mr. Warburg gave the committee to understand that the new system will be in operation about the middle of October.

Three important amendments to the reserve act were recommended. One provides that the federal reserve board shall have power to permit member banks to carry in the federal reserve banks any portion of their reserves now required by a section 19 of the act to be held in their own banks.

The second amendment authorizes the secretary of the treasury "to devise and issue to operation a system of clearances of national bank notes between the treasury, federal reserve banks, and for that purpose to designate federal reserve banks as agents of the United States."

Woman's Car Hits Boy.  
Herbert Belser of 723 Gardner street started to cross Rush street at Ohio street in the afternoon when he was struck by an electric automobile owned and driven by Mrs. Stephen Malato of 1202 Catalpa avenue, wife of Assistant State's Attorney Malato.

Mrs. W. F. McCracken of 1143 East Forty-first street was riding south in State street at South Water street when her machine ran over Lester Kobetsky of 102 South Wood street. Mrs. McCracken directed Roy Bull, her chauffeur, to place the 14 year old boy in the machine, then Mrs. Corvalli drove on and was overtaken by a policeman.

"Why didn't you stop?"  
"Well, he should not have got in front of the machine—it was his fault," she replied, according to the policeman.

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AUTOIST KILLS 1;  
WOMEN HURT 3Two Men and Three Fem-  
inine Guests Captured  
After Fatal Accident.

FLEE AFTER MISHAPS.

Casimir Dasset, 7 years old, ran into Fifth street at Ashland avenue last night and was killed by an automobile speeding up the avenue.

The boy tumbled into a crumpled heap on the pavement, and the automobile, occupied by two women and three men, sped away without a pause.

Witnesses caught the number, through which the police traced the ownership of the car to Frank Olsaf of 4024 South Paulina street. He and his two men guests were taken into custody by the New City police.

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Mrs. W. F. McCracken







# Society and Entertainments

## James A. Field Weds Miss Amy Walker.

The marriage of Miss Amy Walker, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Charles M. Walker of 1125 North La Salle street, and James A. Field of the University of Chicago was a house ceremony of yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The Rev. Irwin Tucker of the Church of the Redeemer performed the service with only the relatives as guests. A small reception was held.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with point lace which had been in the family for many years used in the trimming. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mr. Field's group of attendants included his brother, Douglas Field, as best man; another brother, William Field; the bride's brother, Charles M. Walker Jr.; her brother-in-law, Paul Weiling, and two Bostonians, Theodore Whitney, Gardner Perry, and Lloyd Brown, who were the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Field have not determined upon their place of future residence, although it will be near the University of Chicago, where Mr. Field is in the economics department.

Will Payne, well known to the readers of magazines, will appear in a new role this evening, when he will serve his own, though Macne Payne, as best man on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Miss Gertrude Weber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Weber of Forest avenue, Wilmette. Miss Janet Jones will be the maid of honor and Miss Dorothy Cody and Miss Katherine Crocker the bridesmaids.

The rhymers will be stretched by Miss Elizabeth Weber, younger sister of the bride, and her cousin, Joseph Glover. Two other small cousins, Allie Miller and George Glover, will be the flower children.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Orsini, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Orsini of 4049 Grand boulevard, to Philip J. Reddy of 3013 Grand boulevard is to take place at 6 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Holy Angels' church.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Heath announce the marriage of their daughter Katherine to Le Roy Selden Worth of Chicago, which took place on Wednesday in Benton Harbor, Mich.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Jennie June, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. June of 335 Clinton avenue, Oak Park, to Norman C. Clauson of Brooklyn.

Miss Lorraine Lynch of 2530 Jackson boulevard gave a linen shower and supper in honor of Miss Genevieve Monahan last night. Miss Monahan's engagement to William Joseph Grobe was a recent announcement. There were twenty-four guests.

The Misses Helene and Adele Byrne of 4200 Lake Park avenue, who arrived from Europe on the seventh have been resting in the east after their experiences in getting through France. They are expected to arrive in Chicago next Sunday.

Mrs. Nat Kallacher of 1087 Ridge avenue, Evanston, has as her guest, Mrs. Frances Rose, dramatic soprano of the Royal Opera of Berlin, and her brother-in-law, Theodor Konrad of the Royal Opera of Sweden.

Mrs. Robert Hall, Wilkes has returned from the east, where she has spent the summer, the visit ending with a week's celebration of the centenary of the Star Spangled Banner in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Bronson Potter of 1220 East Sixty-second street have as their guest Miss Esther Prager of Roswell, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ozmun and son Donald of Evanston, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rice, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Meyers of Chicago have just returned from a cruise with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fahney of 6171 Sheridan road on the Willen on the Wolf river.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Seiwert and E. C. Fahney are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fahney at present.

Mrs. Paul Juhnke and children of 438 Briar place have returned to the city after spending the summer months at the country home of Mrs. Juhnke's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Venn of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sallor of 3401 Adams street announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen to Robert Rollin Caskey of Chicago Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Reynolds of 519 Lafayette parkway gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of the minister of Peru, Federico Alfonso Poot, and of the resident consul, H. J. Sifter.

Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Bowers.

Mrs. Allen Lee Haase of 4900 Sheridan road will give a Kensington from 2 to 5:30 o'clock today in honor of Mrs. Robert Newell Kinnard of Des Moines, Ia.

Miss Dottie McCarthy of 2375 Indiana avenue will entertain the Sigma Xi sorority at her residence tomorrow afternoon.

Kappa Alpha Theta alumnae will hold their first fall meeting in Field's Washburn avenue tearoom tomorrow. Luncheon at 12:30.

From the heartiness with which Frank shook Waldo's hand when it was all over, the outsider would have guessed the rivalry hadn't been very keen. But any one with half an eye could tell when Judson George and his brother Milton took the field that each had set his heart on winning.

Jud, who celebrated his thirteenth birthday last year by winning the boys' plowing prize, relied on his superior weight, his extra year of age, and his record to bring victory. Milton had been out practicing every morning before breakfast, and the Georges usually breakfast at 5:30. The \$15 prize consequently went to Milton, for Jud's plow arm had lost some of its cunning and his confidence failed him in the pinch.

When the interurban cars had carried away the last of the hundred contestants and the 7,000 spectators Pritch Stewart expressed himself as highly satisfied with the doing of the day.

"I'll have a little pick'n' up to do," he said, "but I'd give if they haven't saved me the trouble of plowing eighty-five acres this fall!"

Nine hundred members of the Traveling Engineers' association of America were guests at a banquet in the roof garden of the Hotel La Salle last night held by the Railway Equipment Manufacturers' association of the United States.

The following officers for 1915 were chosen at the closing session of the equipment manufacturers:

President—William S. Purry, Chicago. Secretary—J. N. Barr, St. Paul. Treasurer—F. H. Stack, St. Paul.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: William E. Bruns, Toronto. G. E. Ryder, New York. R. B. Carpenter, Cleveland.

Their meeting for 1915 will be held at a time and place to be determined by the executive committee.

## Loses \$6,000, but Keeps on Plowing.

Waldo Thomas went back to Big Rock last night with the title of world's champion plowman, but he left a good half of the honors of the thirty-sixth annual Wheatland plowing match with Will Brunnener.

It wasn't the evenness of the furrows that Will's tractor left behind nor yet the speed with which he plowed that won the admiration of the 7,000 followers of the sport of fancy plowing who spent an exciting day on Pritch Stewart's farm, east beyond Persimmon's crossing. It was his downright grit in going through with the game in the face of a great misfortune.

In his hip pocket, when he started to tune up his tractor, Will had a wallet containing money and negotiable securities to the amount of \$6,000.

Half way down the field Will reached around and patted his hip pocket. It was empty.

"I've lost \$6,000, folks," he cried to the grandstand, "but I'm not going to stop to look for it."

But Will didn't win the prize. Nor did he find the \$6,000 wallet.

Wheatland township's sympathy went out to Will Brunnener, but a few minutes later, when Waldo Thomas took an early lead in the chief event of the day, the big sweepstakes in the post graduate plowing class, the home folks had troubles of their own.

Frank Boardman was the man upon whom Wheatland depended most for the winning of first honors and the gold medal, and the countrywide fame that goes with them. And Frank, it was apparent from the first, was overthrown.

Right at the start he lost a couple of points when his plow ripped out the first furrow.

"Take him out, take him out!" yelled some of the more impulsive Wheatlanders.

"Steady, Frank. You got three hours. Steady," advised older and cooler heads. After that Frank did break up, and he gave Waldo a race for his money. But when the judges got to the field with their yardsticks and began to figure out the points the man from Big Rock had the edge.

Waldo got 96 points and Boardman 94. It was the little break at the start that lost the title for Wheatland's champion.

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Their meeting for 1915 will be held at a time and place to be determined by the executive committee.

Last year courses in Spanish were given in the Crane, Lane, and Phillips evening high schools. Mr. Roberts expects to have Spanish classes this winter in the Harrison Technical High, the Englewood High, and the Schurz High as well.

At other schools, where twenty-five persons ask to be taught the subject, the course will be installed.

The following evening high schools will be opened: Crane, Harrison, Lake, Lane, Bowen, Englewood, Phillips, Medill, Schurz, Waller, Taylor. The elementary evening schools to be opened are: Burley, Franklin, Burr, Goetts, Washington, Wells, Scammon, Dante, Foster, Walsh, Garfield, Marquette, Jackson, Burns, Froebel, Hammond, Jirka, Nash, Lawson, Jones, Harper, McCallister, Seward, Pullman.

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## National Laundry Men Elect Chicagoan.

THE Laundry Owners' National association, which has been in session for the last two days at Niagara Falls, N. Y., elected J. A. Barkey of Chicago national president.

Mr. Barkey has been a member of the executive committee for the last two years, and formerly was president of the Illinois association and the Chicago Laundrymen's association. He is secretary and manager of the Behrler Laundry company, 3128 West Lake street.

Mr. Barkey was elected to the position of national president at the annual convention of the association, which was held at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago.

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## Says Bible Play Is Piracy; Seeks Profits.

SUIT for an injunction to restrain Theodore Liebler and George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co., and Louis N. Parker, author, all of New York, from producing "Joseph and His Brethren," was filed in the United States District court yesterday by A. A. Spangler of Louisville, Ky. The play is now running at the Auditorium theater.

In his bill, which was filed by Attorney Benjamin H. Ehrlich, Spangler says he is the real author of the play and that the Liebler production is a "piracy" and an infringement of copyright.

Spangler asks the court to issue a temporary restraining order for the purpose of stopping the play pending adjudication. He also asks for an accounting of Liebler & Co.'s books to disclose what profits have accrued and that the profits be turned over to the complainant.

Frederick Donaghey, Chicago representative of the Liebler company, said: "On March 21, 1913, when 'Joseph and His Brethren' was running in New York City, the Chicago firm of Friedman & Ader, attorneys, wrote to George C. Tyler, head of the Liebler company, to say that A. A. Spangler, their client, had obtained on Nov. 21, 1908, a copyright on a play called 'A Giant Amongst Men,' and that he had afterward changed the title to 'Joseph and His Brethren.' The attorneys added that Spangler regarded the Liebler company's production of Louis N. Parker's play as an infringement, and asked for 'some satisfactory arrangement for the use of the play,' threatening legal proceedings if the request were refused.

"Mr. Tyler replied that 'Joseph and His Brethren' had been in his possession since 1906, two years before the date of Spangler's copyright, and that, therefore, it was manifestly impossible that Mr. Parker ever could have heard of the Spangler play."

Mr. Tyler added that if Spangler were insistent about litigation his attorney was ready to take up the matter.

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# Guy, But He Usually Fails the Harder When Put on His Own Initiative.

## DS TAKE STRAIGHT

### Shes Brooklyn Tip

#### into the Second Division.

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## THE TOUGH LITTLE KID.

### BY RING W. LARDNER.

#### ON THE HOME STRECH.

#### Young Tynus Cobb of Georgia

#### By the Nine Gods he swore

#### That Collins and Joe Jackson

#### Should show him up no more.

#### By the Nine Gods he swore it,

#### And on that very day

#### He started driving base hits forth,

#### East and west and south and north

#### And every other way.

#### East and west and south and north,

#### Forth are his base hits driven;

#### Sometimes a trio daily,

#### And sometimes six or seven.

#### What chance for Joseph Jackson,

#### And where is Collins at?

#### When Tynus Cobb of Georgia

#### Gets busy with his bat!

#### Mr. Gilmore hopes to coax organized

#### baseball into including the Feds in

#### the world's series arrangements by pointing

#### out that the fans never will be satisfied

#### if his league is left out. If he thinks or-

#### ganized baseball's ambition is to satisfy

#### the fans he's got another thing.

#### If Ban Johnson refuses to take notice

#### of the Feds in fixing up the world's series

#### schedule Mr. Gilmore undoubtedly will

#### claim that the Athletics are afraid of his

#### chance.

#### And if Mr. Gilmore really does want his

#### hands. Expect to reach the Barbary

#### coast in time for the opening of the fair.

#### Bought an armful of the W. G. N. and

#### as soon as I get in touch with events will

#### try to wake the Wake again. Wishing

#### you the same.

#### T. T. Tropical, not Tyle of Tili-

#### cums, as these Tiliates of Seattle claim.

#### I just work here and don't live there

#### I work.

#### M. G. T. T.

#### En Route to Seattle, Aug. 12.—Moe Caro

#### Wakes: Just landed home from the Phil-

#### ippines and expect to drop in on you

#### shortly. I have glimpsed onto Herman

#### Tow the ex-sultant of Buil and have en-

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## CUBS LAND GAME BY FOUR IN 10TH

### Noisy Rally in Extra Round Beats Reulbach and Robins by 5-1.

## FISHER STAR WITH BAT

### BY E. E. SANBORN.

#### Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—

#### Ten innings of seething endeavor were

#### required by the Cubs to win today's game

#### from the Robins, but it took them a

#### noisy tenth inning rally, which made the

#### final score, 5 to 1, and boosted them into

#### third place, still seven games behind Bos-

#### ton's budding champions.

#### Nine innings of combat resulted in the

#### decisive score of 1 to 1 and the way Hippo

#### Vaughn and Ed Reulbach were slugging

#### it looked as if they might go on until

#### dark and seek us for a double header to-

#### morrow, but in the tenth the Cubs pounded

#### their former pal all over Ed Reulbach's field

#### for five minutes and carried off the victory

#### by a pronounced margin.

#### Schulte Leads Final Attack.

#### Frank Schulte started the winning at-

#### tack with a liner over first base good for

#### a pair of cushions. Fisher tried to sacri-

#### fice because it was a cinch one run was

#### enough. He dumped a pretty butt to

#### Reulbach's right. Big Ed overran the

#### thing in his eagerness and Fisher was

#### perched on first with Schulte on third be-

#### fore anybody got to the ball.

#### Sweeney completed the victory with a

#### clean single to left, on which Schulte

#### struck. Reulbach blew then and fumbled

#### Archer's ball, filling the bases with

#### hobby out. Vaughn struck out, but

#### Leach fled to Dalton just far enough to

#### let Fisher slide home safely. Good and

#### Saler followed with singles, on which

#### Sweeney and Archer counted.

#### Robins Rally in Tenth.

#### Badly beaten as they were, the Robins

#### rallied in their tenth and had a Cub pitch-

#### er warming up to relieve Vaughn before he

#### could pitch two Robins on bases with one

#### out. Vaughn struck out, but Leach fled

#### to Dalton just far enough to let Fisher

#### slide home safely. Good and Saler fol-

#### lowed with singles, on which Sweeney

#### and Archer counted.

#### Vaughn Wild at Start.

#### Sweeney started by booting Myers' bouncer.

#### Hippo then threw low to first, and the base

#### runner, who threw low to first, and the base

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## In the Wake of the News.

### BY RING W. LARDNER.

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"good," added Judge Fry.







Big South Side Trade Closed

Improvements to Cost \$100,000 for Stony Island and Sixty-seventh.

Another important deal has been closed in the outlying south side involving proposed improvements of an estimated value of \$100,000. It covers the property on the southwest corner of Stony Island and Sixty-seventh street, with a frontage of 125 feet on Sixty-seventh street and 250 feet on Stony Island.

The sale of the property was at the rate of \$750 a front foot for the Sixty-seventh street frontage and \$1,000 for the Stony Island frontage.

The property is owned by the Chicago & North Branch River & Lake Shore Improvement Co., which has been organized for the purpose of improving the river and lake shore.

The improvements include the construction of a new bridge over the river and the improvement of the lake shore.

The property is situated on the southwest corner of Stony Island and Sixty-seventh street, with a frontage of 125 feet on Sixty-seventh street and 250 feet on Stony Island.

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LIVE CHICKENS DECLINE A CENT Excessive Supply Causes Reductions; Other Poultry Remains Steady. EGGS CONTINUE WEAK.

Live chickens at Chicago yesterday were in excessive supply and sold at reductions of a cent a pound for hens and for springs. Receipts were 7 cars and 900 cases. Ducks, geese, turkeys held at former prices. The trade was of good volume, but buyers waited for reduced values before filling orders.

Weakness continued in the market for fresh and cold storage eggs. Hens appeared in large quantities to dispose of their offerings and they made concessions to effect prompt sales. Receipts were 1,000 cases. Turkeys held at former prices. The trade was of good volume, but buyers waited for reduced values before filling orders.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION OF THE TRIBUNE. DEATHS. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. A CAPABLE. SOUTH-AMERICAN. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION OF THE TRIBUNE. DEATHS. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. A CAPABLE. SOUTH-AMERICAN. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE. ADVERTISING MAN. PRODUCTION-SALES. A LIVE WIRE.







<p>and Offices.</p> <p>NO LAYTY, N. S. STORR          1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-1007, 1008-1009, 1010-1011, 1012-1013, 1014-1015, 1016-1017, 1018-1019, 1020-1021, 1022-1023, 1024-1025, 1026-1027, 1028-1029, 1030-1031, 1032-1033, 1034-1035, 1036-1037, 1038-1039, 1040-1041, 1042-1043, 1044-1045, 1046-1047, 1048-1049, 1050-1051, 1052-1053, 1054-1055, 1056-1057, 1058-1059, 1060-1061, 1062-1063, 1064-1065, 1066-1067, 1068-1069, 1070-1071, 1072-1073, 1074-1075, 1076-1077, 1078-1079, 1080-1081, 1082-1083, 1084-1085, 1086-1087, 1088-1089, 1090-1091, 1092-1093, 1094-1095, 1096-1097, 1098-1099, 1100-1101, 1102-1103, 1104-1105, 1106-1107, 1108-1109, 1110-1111, 1112-1113, 1114-1115, 1116-1117, 1118-1119, 1120-1121, 1122-1123, 1124-1125, 1126-1127, 1128-1129, 1130-1131, 1132-1133, 1134-1135, 1136-1137, 1138-1139, 1140-1141, 1142-1143, 1144-1145, 1146-1147, 1148-1149, 1150-1151, 1152-1153, 1154-1155, 1156-1157, 1158-1159, 1160-1161, 1162-1163, 1164-1165, 1166-1167, 1168-1169, 1170-1171, 1172-1173, 1174-1175, 1176-1177, 1178-1179, 1180-1181, 1182-1183, 1184-1185, 1186-1187, 1188-1189, 1190-1191, 1192-1193, 1194-1195, 1196-1197, 1198-1199, 1200-1201, 1202-1203, 1204-1205, 1206-1207, 1208-1209, 1210-1211, 1212-1213, 1214-1215, 1216-1217, 1218-1219, 1220-1221, 1222-1223, 1224-1225, 1226-1227, 1228-1229, 1230-1231, 1232-1233, 1234-1235, 1236-1237, 1238-1239, 1240-1241, 1242-1243, 1244-1245, 1246-1247, 1248-1249, 1250-1251, 1252-1253, 1254-1255, 1256-1257, 1258-1259, 1260-1261, 1262-1263, 1264-1265, 1266-1267, 1268-1269, 1270-1271, 1272-1273, 1274-1275, 1276-1277, 1278-1279, 1280-1281, 1282-1283, 1284-1285, 1286-1287, 1288-1289, 1290-1291, 1292-1293, 1294-1295, 1296-1297, 1298-1299, 1300-1301, 1302-1303, 1304-1305, 1306-1307, 1308-1309, 1310-1311, 1312-1313, 1314-1315, 1316-1317, 1318-1319, 1320-1321, 1322-1323, 1324-1325, 1326-1327, 1328-1329, 1330-1331, 1332-1333, 1334-1335, 1336-1337, 1338-1339, 1340-1341, 1342-1343, 1344-1345, 1346-1347, 1348-1349, 1350-1351, 1352-1353, 1354-1355, 1356-1357, 1358-1359, 1360-1361, 1362-1363, 1364-1365, 1366-1367, 1368-1369, 1370-1371, 1372-1373, 1374-1375, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, 1380-1381, 1382-1383, 1384-1385, 1386-1387, 1388-1389, 1390-1391, 1392-1393, 1394-1395, 1396-1397, 1398-1399, 1400-1401, 1402-1403, 1404-1405, 1406-1407, 1408-1409, 1410-1411, 1412-1413, 1414-1415, 1416-1417, 1418-1419, 1420-1421, 1422-1423, 1424-1425, 1426-1427, 1428-1429, 1430-1431, 1432-1433, 1434-1435, 1436-1437, 1438-1439, 1440-1441, 1442-1443, 1444-1445, 1446-1447, 1448-1449, 1450-1451, 1452-1453, 1454-1455, 1456-1457, 1458-1459, 1460-1461, 1462-1463, 1464-1465, 1466-1467, 1468-1469, 1470-1471, 1472-1473, 1474-1475, 1476-1477, 1478-1479, 1480-1481, 1482-1483, 1484-1485, 1486-1487, 1488-1489, 1490-1491, 1492-1493, 1494-1495, 1496-1497, 1498-1499, 1500-1501, 1502-1503, 1504-1505, 1506-1507, 1508-1509, 1510-1511, 1512-1513, 1514-1515, 1516-1517, 1518-1519, 1520-1521, 1522-1523, 1524-1525, 1526-1527, 1528-1529, 1530-1531, 1532-1533, 1534-1535, 1536-1537, 1538-1539, 1540-1541, 1542-1543, 1544-1545, 1546-1547, 1548-1549, 1550-1551, 1552-1553, 1554-1555, 1556-1557, 1558-1559, 1560-1561, 1562-1563, 1564-1565, 1566-1567, 1568-1569, 1570-1571, 1572-1573, 1574-1575, 1576-1577, 1578-1579, 1580-1581, 1582-1583, 1584-1585, 1586-1587, 1588-1589, 1590-1591, 1592-1593, 1594-1595, 1596-1597, 1598-1599, 1600-1601, 1602-1603, 1604-1605, 1606-1607, 1608-1609, 1610-1611, 1612-1613, 1614-1615, 1616-1617, 1618-1619, 1620-1621, 1622-1623, 1624-1625, 1626-1627, 1628-1629, 1630-1631, 1632-1633, 1634-1635, 1636-1637, 1638-1639, 1640-1641, 1642-1643, 1644-1645, 1646-1647, 1648-1649, 1650-1651, 1652-1653, 1654-1655, 1656-1657, 1658-1659, 1660-1661, 1662-1663, 1664-1665, 1666-1667, 1668-1669, 1670-1671, 1672-1673, 1674-1675, 1676-1677, 1678-1679, 1680-1681, 1682-1683, 1684-1685, 1686-1687, 1688-1689, 1690-1691, 1692-1693, 1694-1695, 1696-1697, 1698-1699, 1700-1701, 1702-1703, 1704-1705, 1706-1707, 1708-1709, 1710-1711, 1712-1713, 1714-1715, 1716-1717, 1718-1719, 1720-1721, 1722-1723, 1724-1725, 1726-1727, 1728-1729, 1730-1731, 1732-1733, 1734-1735, 1736-1737</p>
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HOUSE SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING—DAY  
and evening classes. Sun. 9 A.M.—Randolph  
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**GROVER**  
FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CONDITION.  
WILL SELL TOGETHER OR WILL REPA-  
RENTS. Call Mr. Grover at 607-8800.

**ROOM-SIXTEENTH ST., E. 1135—TO RENT—**  
Call Mrs. J. H. Smith at 607-8800.

**WOODLAWN, 814, 2D—TO RENT—LARGE**  
room well furnished. Call Midway 3478.

**TO RENT—STRAIT HEATED FRONT ROOM,**  
suitable or 1 private family; Sheridan  
800-8800.

**Rent:** 8 room hkg. suite; mod conv.; resal;  
also 3 room hkg. suite; Sun. 600.

**Conveniences:** upstairs the best; high class  
kitchen; walking distance; references.

**Best rooms, table, and service for 12 persons**  
**on line:** 10 min.; 1000. Special inducements

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<p>CLASH cabinet. 012 Winona-st. 34.          CLASH furniture REARABLE.          NEWLY REPAIRED. 1215          Pointing, Ill. West Delaware-place. Address          1215</p>	<p>24 FOURTEEN ROOM HOUSES TO LEASE.          NEWLY REPAIRED. 1215          Pointing, Ill. West Delaware-place. Address          1215</p>	<p>DISPOSABLE. BUILD. TO RENT - LARGE          (rent room); mod. every conv. DILLON.          1215</p>	<p>ERIE E. ST. TO RENT - AIRY ST. RM.          all mod conv. walk dist. in A.P. E.          1215</p>	<p>R. E. DEPT.          GARFIELD PARK "L"          1215</p>	<p>TO RENT - MOD. RM. ST. GOOD TRAM          1215</p>	<p>1215 TO 15 FT WID.; Make into Cottages G. est.          DRAWING ROOM, BATH, KITCHEN, HALL          1215          pointed roof, and apart-          1215</p>	<p>TO RENT - DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 5TH.          1215          near North-west-st. contains 8 yd.          1215</p>
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**FOR SALE**  
1st floor  
P. R. CHITTENDEN  
100 E. Main  
1234 N. Main

**CHILDRN**  
and  
young  
transfers  
only a  
few  
will  
purchase  
and  
sell  
at  
a  
profit.  
S. N. CLARK

**REAL ESTATE**  
**APARTMENTS—N**  
**FOR SALE—CHOICE BAY**  
This is located at  
the corner of  
Main and 5th  
and is 1,500 sq. ft. or  
more; consider any  
offer.  
S. N. CLARK  
SMITH, JENSON & C.

**APARTMENTS—S**  
**FOR SALE—4445 REINA**  
This is located 3  
water heat, 5 and 2 rooms  
and 1 bath. It is  
brick porch; let \$125.00  
per month. If you  
want a well built  
bungalow, this is  
it.  
F. G. ANDERSON S.

**FOR SALE—TWO FLAT**  
This is located  
on 3rd; payments as you  
want. Grand  
OWNER. Address T 500.

**FOR SALE—CASH**  
\$2,000; rents \$74.  
Main, 4th Irving Park  
S. N. CLARK

OWNER. Address N T 500.

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SALE-S. E. 1/4 Sec 30  
T. 49N. R. 100E. HERRICK.

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Will consider any  
equity. WM. H.  
N. La Salle-st.

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—AT A SACRIF

FOR SALE—2500 LANG-  
FORD, South Side, brick  
Cottage, 3 1/2, 100 ft. lot, \$4,000; easy terms.

Control Sale—  
FOR SALE—2500 LANG-  
FORD, in roomy apart-  
ment, 3 rooms all light  
and airy, large din-  
ette, kitchen, built-in  
furniture, and detached  
bath.

FOR SALE—I HAVE IN-  
VARIABLELY THE BEST  
RIVER and OCEAN FRONT  
Will sell at a very low  
price to inspect. Address G. T.  
HARRIS—1228 FRANKLIN  
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FOR SALE—  
O. O. C. DOUG-  
HERTY and Jeffery av.  
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FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL  
Cottage, 50 ft. lot, 100 ft.  
front, brick house, 3  
bedrooms, 2 1/2, 100 ft.  
Engineered, 100 ft.  
Wanted—  
Wanted—  
FOR SALE—MODERN  
Cottage, 4000 Berkeley  
new plumbing, electric  
lighting, 3 bedrooms, 2 1/2,  
bath, 100 ft. lot, 100 ft.  
combination; unusual  
price for quick sale.

FOR SALE—4500  
Cottage, 4000 Berkeley  
new plumbing, electric  
lighting, 3 bedrooms, 2 1/2,  
bath, 100 ft. lot, 100 ft.  
Agent on premises.

FOR SALE—\$4,500. 600  
\$40 per month, the  
room, brick house, 3  
bedrooms, 2 1/2, 100 ft.  
Engineered, 100 ft.  
Wanted—  
Wanted—

WILL SEE  
Windsor

Woodwood, \$ to 16 rooms  
Kensington \$2500  
\$750. Kewwood \$187. 100  
FOR SALE - HIGH C  
and choice vacant at L  
Build-av. Phone  
FOR SALE-HOUSES.  
Call on J. G. TANDY  
FOR SALE-OR RENT-  
IN BOO  
JOHN J. FICHERL  
FOR SALE-NEW CHAISE  
with three 8 room bachel  
DOLLER. Two Cottages  
FOR SALE-GOOD BRICK  
house on  
rental price \$750. West  
FOR SALE-DELIGHT  
ful lot near  
W. 42nd W  
FOR SALE-100 ft wide  
Fourth side subdivision,  
front 28 x lot  
FOR SALE-A NEW U  
development at THE  
city for party with BROS;  
FOR SALE-HOUSE AT  
No. 5727 W. 4TH-AV. to  
and bedrms.  
FOR SALE-TAMMIL  
Cune; Investment oppo  
and beautiful ADIRON  
ADIRON



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